

GERMANY WILLING  
TO HELP PREVENT  
FLIGHT OF CAPITALGovernment Ready to Undertake  
Other Measures With View to  
Payment of Debts

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, May 15.—The beginning of the last hour effort to avert military action on the part of France against Germany after May 31, was the expression employed by a high official here yesterday referring to the arrival of Dr. Andrew Hermes, the Finance Minister, in Paris, where he intends to discuss the reparations question with the allied Reparation Commission. Dr. Hermes is an ideal man for these negotiations, being less egotistical than Dr. Walter Rathenau, a practical economist of distinction and a fluent English speaker. "Wait and see," was the answer which he gave to French journalists who met him in Paris and asked whether he had brought with him any definite, concrete proposals to enable Germany to meet her reparations obligations.

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent can definitely state that Dr. Hermes took no concrete plan with him to Paris. He feels that the situation requires discussion, not presentation, by German statesmen of "plans" of a kind which have hitherto been contemptuously "turned down" by allied experts.

Dr. Hermes, therefore, today will inform the Reparation Commission that:

1. Germany cannot impose any additional direct taxation.
2. The German Government is prepared to increase its turnover and sugar taxes.
3. That the German Treasury has recently received a huge windfall in the shape of 35,000,000,000 paper marks, derived from direct taxation, above the estimated yield.
4. Germany is willing to co-operate with other countries in an effort to prevent the so-called flight of capital.
5. If an adequate international loan is conceded her, Germany is prepared to pledge her state railways to borrowers and call on her big iron and coal kings, export houses, manufacturers and agricultural landowners to guarantee interest on such a loan.
6. The general reparations situation is viewed hopefully here.

## Insistent Demand

Made in France for  
Occupation of Ruhr

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 15.—Paris is asking whether the Genoa Conference is ending with a mere "save face accord" or whether it is seriously meant to resume the proceedings at The Hague. France is, generally speaking, definitely against any kind of European pact which would destroy alliances. Even had this measure been pushed by Mr. Lloyd George it is doubtful whether it would have changed in any fashion France's action. Seizure of the Ruhr, should France decide upon it, will not be regarded as aggression. While it is mischievous exaggeration to pretend, as certain newspapers pretend, that there is something like a war atmosphere it is true that there is a distinct push in favor of military coercion in certain contingencies now possible.

What has emerged from the Conference, according to the French, is chiefly the Rapallo Treaty, which indicates the menace of a Russo-German alliance. There is a strong feeling of isolation. England is definitely in large part anti-French, America is far off. In view of this menace and of the default respecting reparations, voices are heard insistently demanding immediate occupation of the vulnerable point of Germany.

M. Poincaré Reluctant  
Raymond M. Poincaré, who is averse to action, his violence being verbalism, has endeavored to restrain the current, but men like Alfred Capus are claiming that now is the moment to strike, anticipating and dissipating the threat. Everything indicates that if three classes of demobilized soldiers are called upon on patriotic grounds, they will march, and there is no French party, except the Communists, which would really oppose the movement once it was declared necessary. Nothing done or not done at Genoa could make the danger less.

On the other hand, there is the reluctance of M. Poincaré to act and the prospect is now improving of some arrangement being reached between Dr. Hermes, the German Finance Minister, now in Paris and the reparations commission, before which he appears today. On May 31, the fatal date, Germany may be declared in default and France announce her right to employ military might, without such employment being regarded as illegitimate or provocative. Happily the German Government adopts a conciliatory tone and is trying to prove its sincerity, to the reparations commission.

## Coercive Steps Likely

Dr. Hermes is ready to place all the facts and figures available before the commission so as to make it necessary to create a new allied organ of financial control. Proposals for raising taxation in Germany, especially on sales tax and a tax on sugar, are brought forward. An internal loan is suggested. Generally efforts are being made to show that the Reparation Commission cannot properly report Germany to the respective powers for voluntary default. If such communication is once made, it will be difficult indeed to prevent French occupation of the Ruhr.

Sacks of Jewels  
Stored in RussiaGovernment Confiscates Precious  
Stones and Metals

MOSCOW, May 15 (By The Associated Press).—Silver by the ton, gold by the hundredweight, pearls by the bushel and diamonds by the peck, dumped into wooden boxes, jute sacks, pasteboard cartons or merely wrapped in parcels, all this treasure hoard awaits opening and sorting at the storehouse for valuables confiscated by the Soviet Government from the churches and synagogues of Russia for the benefit of the people in the famine areas.

One floor of the building, about 100 feet long and 45 feet wide, is already nearly filled with the articles confiscated in Moscow alone, these amounting to more than 50,000 pounds of silver, several hundred pounds of gold and over 10,000 precious stones, mostly diamonds. Requisitioned articles from the provincial churches are to be stored on the other four floors.

GOVERNOR DEFIED  
BY KU KLUX KLANCalifornia Office Holders and  
Guardsmen Refuse to Resign  
or Quit Organization

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15 (Special).—The members of Ku Klux Klan in California, said to number 22,000, have adopted a "passive" policy following orders issued Saturday by Gov. William D. Stephens that all state employees and members of the National Guard who are members of the Klan be dismissed and dishonorably discharged unless they resign from the Klan.

An official communication from Klan headquarters says that members will not quit the Klan, nor will they resign from positions with state, county or city governments or with the National Guard. Furthermore, they will not accept dismissal by State or other officials, unless all members of the Knights of Columbus, Masons, Druids, Elks and similar secret organizations are compelled either to resign from these societies or suffer dismissal from their positions.

Attitude of the Klan toward the State, counties and cities is: What are you going to do about it? If the Government dismisses us because we will not resign from the Klan, we will sue on ground that this is a class order, and that members of all secret organizations must be subject to the same order.

The Governor's order is addressed to all state employees and to members of the National Guard who are members of any secret organizations, the oath of which is apparently meant to be held superior to the oath to serve the State and Nation. It instructs them to withdraw from such secret organization or to resign as member of the National Guard or as official agents or employees of the State Government. Eight California cities have issued the same orders to their employees, and the Klan officials announce that a separate suit for damages will follow each dismissal.

## Condition of Membership

One of the conditions under which membership in the Klan is accepted is that the member shall not reveal his membership. Thus the burden of proof of membership rests on state, county and city governments. Dr. Samuel B. Burke of Los Angeles, grand master of the California jurisdiction of the Masons, issued an order from San Francisco on Saturday, barring all members of the Klan from Masonic membership in the State. He declared the Klan to be "un-American and un-Masonic," and, in addition to ordering lodges to accept no Klansmen as members, urged all lodges of Masons to expel from membership members of the Klan already in them. Twenty state, county and city officials with offices in San Francisco are members of the Klan, as are also 10 San Francisco policemen, according to a statement issued by Matthew Brady, district attorney here.

NO REAL SWING  
TOWARD THE LEFT  
IN FRENCH ELECTION

By Special Cable

PARIS, May 15.—In the French departments, elections are taking place for Conseils Generaux and Conseils d'Arrondissement. These bodies, though possessing little power, always indicate the direction public thought is taking. They also help to choose in their turn senators. It is interesting, therefore, to notice the general results.

Clearly it is shown that opinion remains stationary, with an extremely slight tendency toward the Left. There are in all 717 seats; 76 must be re-balloted. Of the rest the parties of Right, Conservatives and Republicans, have obtained an ample majority. They have 51 and 266, respectively, while the Radicals have 258, Socialists 27 and Communists nine. Nevertheless the Right has lost about 15 seats, distributed among the Left parties. The only conclusion is that there is no real swing to the Left in the country.

## Upper Silesian Problem Solved at Genoa

Felix Calonder  
One-Time President of Switzerland, Who Acted as Arbitrator in the Upper  
Silesian ControversyTREATY SETTLES  
SILESIA DISPUTEAgreement Regarded as Most  
Important Settlement Since  
Treaty of Versailles

GENEVA, May 15 (By The Associated Press).—An economic treaty between Poland and Germany, settling the Upper Silesian question between the two nations, was signed today in the presence of the Council of the League of Nations and many other interested spectators.

Both the German and the Polish representatives said the treaty eliminated any possibility there might have been of a European war over this long-standing controversy.

The agreement, longer than the Treaty of Versailles and containing 601 articles, was negotiated under the auspices of the League and covers detailed arrangements for disposal of all problems connected with the railways, water, electrical and coal supplies and postal and legal questions, for the next 15 years. Two joint Polish-German Commissions, under League of Nations chairmen, are provided for, the first to execute the treaty and the second to settle private disputes.

In League circles the agreement is regarded as the most important adjustment of a European controversy since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles.

The Upper Silesian agreement follows six months' work under the chairmanship of Felix Calonder, one-time President of Switzerland, who was appointed arbitrator by the League of Nations. Although the Conference several times was on the verge of breaking up without an agreement, he never had occasion to use his authority, from which there would have been no appeal.

WOMEN'S COUNCIL  
MEETS IN HOLLANDMany Foreign Delegates Ex-  
pected to Attend

By Special Cable

THE HAGUE, May 15.—The International Women's Council, organized in 30 countries will hold a general board meeting at The Hague today. At least 150 foreign delegates are expected.

The council this week will be officially received by the Queen. At Friday's meeting of the Netherlands section of the Inter-parliamentary union to elect members to the Second Chamber, M. Koolen and M. Rutgers were chosen as representatives to the inter-parliamentary council. The Second Chamber has sanctioned changes in the Labor Bill, allowing a working week of 48 hours instead of 45. The Minister of Finance, M. Deger, has informed Parliament that the Government desires to reduce the wages of state-paid officers. Two crowded meetings were held at The Hague by the aforesaid officers to protest.

A general deficit of the Dutch Indian budget estimates for the year 1922-23 amounts to 300,000,000 guilders. The ordinary expenses are 713,000,000 and the income 609,000,000. The extraordinary expenses are 100,000,000 guilders.

Soviet Russia Seeks  
Membership in League

By The Associated Press

Geneva, May 15  
The Soviet delegates at Genoa informed the League of Nations experts there that Russia desired to co-operate with the League and become a full-fledged member within a reasonable time, provided the Conference succeeded from the Soviet viewpoint. The League's experts have just reported this to the League council, which is meeting here.

The Russians added that if the Genoa Conference failed, Moscow would continue its policy of opposition to the League on the theory that Russia could not expect anything from an organization composed chiefly of member states with which it had been unable to reach an agreement. The League officials here regard these unofficial overtures as very significant.

CABINET TO DECIDE  
ON HAGUE REPLYText of Message Received and  
Decision on Action Is  
Expected Tomorrow

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15.—Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, received this afternoon a communication from Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador to Italy, announcing that the United States had been invited to participate in the new Hague Conference, June 15. Until Mr. Hughes has had an opportunity to discuss the matter with President Harding no information will be given out by the State Department concerning either the contents of the communication or the intentions of the Government. It is probable that the matter will be the topic of discussion at the meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow.

Official Washington feels almost as if the European Economic Conference had been shifted from Genoa to this city. Having refused to enter the Conference on the basis then proposed, this Government now is invited to come into the consultation on an entirely new platform. America is to become a member of a commission to disentangle Russian affairs and is assured in advance that she shall have a dominating position in the Conference. The situation is much as it was when America was drafted into the World War.

There will be three probable actions open to the Government, either one of which may be taken.

First—It may accept the bid unequivocally.

Second—It may reject it abruptly.

Third—It may demand modifications and, if these are granted, enter the meeting upon its own terms.

Conference a Failure  
No official who is close to President Harding or Mr. Hughes will undertake even to intimate which of these courses shall be pursued. Indeed, so far as official utterance is concerned, no one has been able since last March to secure from the Secretary of State the least intimation of a change of attitude toward Genoa. All he will say is that America wishes the powers well in their efforts to promote better conditions in Europe, but that so far nothing has happened to change the position announced before the beginning of the Genoa meeting.

Now, however, there has been a very marked change in conditions there. Admittedly the conference as organized is a failure, but the experienced diplomatists who are directing its affairs, the result of which may change conditions in the world, may promote a general and lasting peace or plunge the world into another state of war, naturally are not satisfied to close the conference without some definite action having been taken.

Many-Sided Problem  
In the beginning the United States refrained from participation largely on the ground that the Conference was not to be purely economic in character. Has the situation changed? If there is to be a commission-admission, its chief function is to be that of investigating, if not settling, the economic conditions in Russia. It has been said the United States is anxious to do all in its power to promote the welfare of the Russian people. Will the attitude be that this country can promote their welfare best by entering or staying away from the commission? That is the problem which the President and the Secretary of State now are considering.

It has been denied that Mr. Child was authorized to approach the active leaders on the subject of American participation on a new basis. It is known, however, that Mr. Child has participated in diplomatic conversations.

In view of this and other considerations the United States may be depended upon to give most earnest consideration to the conference representations when the official invitation comes up for consideration. Much will depend on the shape it takes. If it is a mere request to step in and arbitrate the differences which have arisen between France and England, the chances are that this country will stay out. If, on the other hand, it can be shown that there is an earnest desire to adjust Russian economics and a basis in Russian industrial conditions on which to operate, there are many who think the United States should consider the question from that standpoint and consider it favorably.

POWERS TO CONVENE  
AT THE HAGUE IN JUNE  
TO DEAL WITH RUSSIAMr. Lloyd George Once  
Again Victorious and  
Hope ReignsRESULT IS REGARDED  
AS BIG ACHIEVEMENTTruce to Be Operated on Basis  
of Present Frontiers—Russia  
May Be RecognizedUnanimous Approval Is  
Reached—Bolshevik  
Reply CondemnedGENOA CONFERENCE  
NEARING ITS CLOSECopy of Proposal Handed to  
American Ambassador on Be-  
half of the Powers

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 15.—Genoa on Saturday passed safely through what should be its last crisis. It was sufficiently brief in duration to have but little repercussion over here, where public opinion is thoroughly tired of these shocks. While it lasted, however, it seems to have been severe.

Clouds lowered thickly enough over the Conference on Saturday morning, when the political sub-commission met to consider Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for bridging the gulf between the May 3 memorandum to Russia and the Soviet reply thereto. They grew inkier dark when, after the most eloquent plea Mr. Lloyd George has ever made, M. Barthou, admittedly voicing the Paris decision, refused point blank to agree to the proposed commissions to consider the whole question of Russian private property debts and credits in an atmosphere of peace, which the British Prime Minister proposed to insure by a general truce on the basis of the de facto frontiers.

## Clouds Had Lifted

That was the position on Saturday morning. One trembles to think what the Sunday papers here would have been like had this crisis occurred on Friday and had given the correspondents time to deal with it. The agencies' messages sent late on Saturday, however, show that the clouds had lifted and had dispersed on Saturday night, following a long private discussion between M. Barthou and Mr. Lloyd George at the Hotel Miltiere. Late last night the tape machine was tapping out the report of a complete agreement between England, France, Italy and Japan on the future proceedings affecting Russia. Apparently a commission nominated by the various governments to survey the difficult problem of the economic relations of communism will meet at The Hague or Stockholm on June 15, and it will be expected to report in three months.

## Basis of Truce

The truce will operate on the basis of the existing frontiers, and is even said that Russia will be recognized de jure, provided there is no propaganda on either side. The United States will be invited to send a delegate. Separate agreements with Russia during the truce are strictly barred.

If the Russians agree to these proposals, the Genoa Conference will adjourn during the next few days, and if it has not achieved all Mr. Lloyd George expected, it will be at any rate a partial success, an immense achievement after last week's happenings. Friends of the British Prime Minister have lately maintained that if the Conference could be adjourned in some such way, his policy would achieve a victory at the second remove.

## French Surrender

The reported agreement implies a considerable surrender of French intransigence, and it may eliminate any danger of a break with England, which last week was deemed inevitable. There were even some who argued that the breaking off of the entente would improve the relationship between England and France by destroying the false hopes of the French extremists.

Certainly the outstanding feature of European politics last week appeared to be the passing of the entente, which has been one of the major influences in world affairs for 18 years, and which many sound judges consider essential to the pacification and reconstruction of Europe. Certainly the outstanding feature of English politics was the consolidation of public opinion behind Mr. Lloyd George in opposition to what was believed to be the policy dictated to Mr. Poincaré by French industrial and financial interests, drawing strength from the natural demand of the French people for reparations and security. When Lord Northcliffe's papers last week ran out posters with the slogan "We stand by France and Belgium," public opinion seemed to prefer the Pall Mall Gazette's immediate poster re-tort: "We stand by Britain." British newspapers are traditionally reluctant to criticize their own government and have reached in Anglo-French relations may therefore be gauged when a responsible periodical, attributed to the French view that "international co-operation for aims however desirable in themselves must be fought because internationalism means that France no longer rules but becomes one among equals," while another yesterday accused France of holding "a veto over the reunion of civilization by a unique monopoly of militarism based on black lies—300,000 on a peace footing with the plan of 1,000,000 in war."

## Franco-British Relations

This week-end, in fact, public opinion seemed moving to the conclusion that the Genoa Conference had been (Continued on Page 2, Column 2)



mission had finished its work for definite treaties to be signed. All this is accompanied by severe condemnation of the Bolshevik reply but he makes an eloquent plea not to hang the door of hope upon the people "in the grip of famine and pestilence." Mr. Lloyd George outlined the risks contingent upon a rupture taking place and he begged people to regard the situation from a practical standpoint.

**M. Barthou Obdurate**  
But M. Barthou remained obdurate. Having a week ago made France's attitude contingent upon the Russian reply, he has now disassociated himself from it, because France had not signed it, a fact which might have more reasonably appealed to him when he made his famous "yes" or "no" speech. In connection with the present discussion, France objected to a mixed commission, which it held would only be Genoa under another name, failed to see on what basis it could proceed, would have nothing to do with anything on which Russia was represented. France reserved the right, however, to consider whether a commission might not be appointed later by the governments themselves instead of by the Genoa Conference, a difference not easily discernible, always provided Russia was not included.

He saw grave danger in the proposed truce and alleged constant fear of Russian violence.

In my opinion Mr. Lloyd George when faced with the fact of this further exhibition of M. Poincaré's determination to do the last thing in his thought. Consequently he refused to give in and there have been constant comings and goings, meetings without end in the hope of finding a way out of the impasse. Last night a compromise of some kind was reached. The British claim that the Prime Minister's original proposals have been accepted: that a mixed commission is to meet in The Hague on June 15 to elect a panel to deal with the Russians who will forthwith be admitted to the negotiations.

The conversations are to be completed within three months and in the meantime a truce will be imposed and no separate agreements are to be made with Russia. Mr. Lloyd George proposed that America be asked if she wishes to be represented. The first business of The Hague experts is to draw up by June 25 a preliminary report deciding among other matters how the Russian representatives are to be treated. This report will be submitted to the respective governments, any of which is entitled then to withdraw from the commission without the action being considered an unfriendly act.

The truth of the matter will probably come out today. On the face of it, it appears to be a very unsatisfactory arrangement, which merely staves off the fatal day in the hope that something in the meantime will turn up to save the situation. Mr. Poincaré appeared almost to have achieved his set purpose of torpedoing the work of the Conference. He does not want a settlement in Europe along the lines which indicate the only peaceable means of securing it. For him, reconciliation with Russia, renewed intercourse with Russia, which problem, by the way, seems to be considerably misunderstood in America, are hateful prospects.

He sees the salvation of France in force alone. Consequently there will have to be radical changes if the elements are to be pulled out of the fire at The Hague.

As to Mr. Lloyd George, he is such a master of tactics, that the only explanation of his insistent policy is that he is prepared to sacrifice everything, even to risk his own political position in order to center the boom of peace upon Europe. He has had several magnificent opportunities for maneuvering France into a position where his attitude would have been regarded by the world as thoroughly indefensible, yet he passed these over in the pursuit of his goal. That is the best testimony of his whole-souled sincerity in this matter. He has fought a good fight and if he goes down it will be with the knowledge he has kept on firing while the last muzzle of his last gun was above water.

**Invitation Sent to America**  
What the Genoa Conference has failed to do—solve the Russian question—it is hoped to accomplish at another meeting. If the United States will participate, a formal invitation to the new conference to be held at The Hague, was handed to the American Ambassador, Richard Washburn Child, last night, and today all eyes were on Washington, for upon the question of American participation the chance for an agreement with the Russians is believed to depend.

Inasmuch as the Russian question was the main topic up for settlement at Genoa, the failure of the present negotiations will bring the conference to a quick end, and adjournment probably will be taken before the end of the present week.

The Hague Conference would consist of two commissions of experts, one for the Russians and the other for the remaining powers participating at Genoa, but it is extremely doubtful whether the Russians will consent to the plan as it now stands.

While the British delegation has intimated that the two commissions would cooperate and be on an equal footing, the French and the other delegations supporting their view give the impression that the Russian panels would not attend all the sessions of the full conference. For this reason the project as an attempt to place them in a position of inferiority, and the sub-commission at its meeting today will attempt to overcome this difficulty.

M. Tchitcherine and his associates have constantly insisted that Russia cannot tolerate that her affairs be discussed by any commission which she is not represented on a basis of equality with other nations. In other words, they say they are not playing the rôle of a conquered nation, and will not be treated as inferior.

M. Tchitcherine has addressed a letter to Signor Schanzer protesting against meetings by the five inviting

powers to discuss the Russian proposal for a mixed commission without inviting the Russians to participate. He demands immediate convocation of the political commission in order to enable Russia to develop her proposition.

**British Experts' Views**  
Leslie Urquhart of the British expert delegation, who was an active factor in Russian trade before the revolution, expressed the opinion that while the Russian memorandum meant that no agreement under present circumstances was possible between the Communist system and the system prevalent in the rest of the world, it must not be assumed that Russia was unprepared to take the necessary steps to bring back foreign enterprise and capital.

The difficulty of reaching an agreement, said Mr. Urquhart, was accentuated by the fact that Europe was still divided into two camps, and that unless some kind of an investigating commission was established, such as the Russian propose, they would be turned to Moscow with their policies intact but without financial credits and political recognition.

This, he pointed out, would weaken the Soviet Government's position and prestige in Russia, but he did not see with those who thought a truce at Genoa would bring about the overthrow of the Soviet Government.

**Process of Resuscitation**  
"While Russia is experiencing the painful process of resuscitation," says Mr. Urquhart, "Some form of ruling force, even that of the Soviet system, is necessary, for if the present government were overthrown before an evolution of the national ideal took place it would mean more complete anarchy and the retarding of Russia's return to sanity. Therefore, he argued, the Russian proposal to appoint a commission of international experts to study the financial and economic position with the Soviet representatives should be welcomed, as it would preserve contact with Russia and "allow time and western civilization influence" to help in Russian evolution. Meanwhile the Soviet régime would be educating the Russian people and, thus, he thought, obtain authorization for practical proposals, which at Genoa were too far removed from the Moscow standpoint.

Mr. Urquhart declared that "the extreme and uncivilized elements" of the Communist Party, were preventing the Russian delegates at Genoa from conceding what the powers regarded as their reasonable requirements. His opinion was that a new bourgeoisie was evolving from the Bolsheviks themselves, but that its members were yet insufficient to enforce its will on the extremists.

**Italians Want Reservations as to Economic Agreements**

**By Cable from Monitor Bureau**  
LONDON, May 15.—The Italians have indicated a reservation in regard to separate political agreements with Russia, in order that they shall not prevent the conclusion of an economic agreement, which it seems Italy in her own case already has nearly ready for signature. Russia's objection that the proposed scheme removes them from the position of equality accorded at Genoa still is to be got over. It has also to be seen to what extent it is possible to employ the period of truce in the settlement of central European boundary disputes which now threaten peace. Propagandists in this connection in the meanwhile continue active on both sides. Soviet reports are today published here to show that the South Russia famine is now largely over, also that the development of wide land areas taken up by the Germans has begun with favorable prospects. On the other hand Leslie Urquhart, the well-known Russian expert, has a convincing article in the Sunday papers here to show the utter collapse of Russian industrialism, finance, agriculture and transport under the auspices of Communism.

This collapse discounts the threats which have been so widely advertised of Red Army aggression on the Polish border. It also lends force to the Soviet Russian objection to participating in the labors of the proposed experts' commissions will not prove insuperable. These commissions, after all, are the best means which a united Europe has been able to devise for the restoration of that Russian prosperity which the relations with other nations connote.

Austen Chamberlain's statement here on Friday that the Genoa prospects are not very hopeful, but that sympathy is due to those who are still trying "to take a step forward in the further confirmation of peace and the rehabilitation of our economic position" accurately describes the uncertainty created by the happenings at Genoa. The Christian Science Monitor's recent information that resort would be had to a commission to give the Russian delegates time to bring their colleagues at Moscow to a more reasonable frame of mind, is now confirmed.

The Daily Telegraph thinks that the investigation to be undertaken will take weeks or months, so that if Mr. Lloyd George succeeds in securing the acceptance of anything in the nature of a truce against aggression while the commission sits, something definite will have been gained. The main point is that the education of the Soviet government has begun. Genoa

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is bringing the fact home to them that they cannot have things both ways. Either they must rectify their impossible economic system, or else get on without any financial assistance from outside. The danger has to be faced that the situation may be complicated, while this education is proceeding, by further separate international agreements of the kind already made between Russia and Germany. This can only be met by a self-denying ordinance amongst the Allies, in proposing which Great Britain may possibly now lead the way.

The idea is that such an ordinance would reduce the Bolshevik ability to create discord, even if it had to be confined to requiring that the final confirmation of any such schemes should be postponed until the report of the proposed commission had been submitted and considered. Several troublesome international difficulties in which Russia is not primarily interested may in the meanwhile be settled. The chief of these concern Vilna and Eastern Galicia, where the claims of Polish suzerainty are capable of adjustment, with the goodwill of France and the border states of Lithuania, Hungary and Czechoslovakia, all of which are now disposed to a reasonable compromise.

**British Delegates to Leave**

LONDON, May 15 (By The Associated Press).—It is semi-officially stated that Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues on the British delegation to the Genoa Conference expect to return from Italy at the end of the present week.

Lloyd George, in a message given to the Genoa correspondent of the Yorkshire Evening News, says: "We have reached a new phase in western civilization. There have been wars of religion and dynastic wars, there have been wars to secure richer supplies of raw materials with which to nourish trade and commerce. The new phase is the economic interdependence of Europe and the whole world. No modern nation can exist by itself, it is dependent upon other nations, whether neighboring or remote."

"A pact of non-aggression is fundamental to economic reconstruction. Every nation in Europe must recognize the sanctity of its neighbors' boundaries. Frontiers will then become open doors of commerce, not national barriers. Peace is the first essential."

## JUGO-SLAVS GET \$100,000,000 LOAN

**By Special Cable**  
ROME, May 15.—Reports from Trieste state that the Jugo-Slav Government has definitely accepted a loan of \$100,000,000, bearing interest at 8 per cent, made on behalf of the National City Bank of New York and Canadian banks for the construction of the Adriatic railway.

The Jugo-Slav Minister of Finance, M. Kumanud, has been entrusted with the drawing up of a contract which will be signed next week.

The contract will then be presented to the Jugo-Slav Parliament for approval. The term of the contract is 50 years. After the signature is attached Jugo-Slavia is to receive \$10,000,000 cash, \$15,000,000 worth of goods. The rest will be paid by installments.

The Italo-Jugo-Slav negotiations are still proceeding, the Fiume problem now being the subject of discussion. Optimism that an agreement will soon be reached, though a report that the Jugo-Slavs had informed the French Government of the negotiations has created an unpleasant impression in Italy. The lack of full powers to negotiate granted to Jugo-Slav delegates causes a considerable loss of time. However, substantial progress is reported at the preliminary conversations which are ended and the negotiations are entering upon their final stage.

## SYRIAN SONS LEAVE FARMS FOR CITIES

BEIRUT, Syria, March 6 (Special Correspondence).—"A little education is a dangerous thing" is a quotation making its effect felt in Syria, according to La Syrie, one of the leading French journals here. In a recent issue it deplors the fact that hundreds of the mountain peasant families are hardly able to operate their farm holdings because the younger generation has become enamored of town life, as a result, it is alleged, of advanced schooling. La Syrie points out that these families denied themselves in order that their children might have the benefits of high school and even instruction more advanced, while the children, ashamed of their origin, have left for the homeland towns or even gone beyond the seas.

"How few sons in these days," it says, "follow the craft of their fathers! The schools have produced an over-supply of writers, lawyers, and merchants while the students forget or become unfitted for the everyday tasks which produce the food they eat and the clothing they wear. It is necessary to know how to put the hand to the plow and the educated son should know how to do this better than his father."

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## SENATORS DIVIDED ON HAGUE PARLEY

**Republicans Appear to Oppose and Democrats Favor American Acceptance**

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
WASHINGTON, May 15.—Senators generally were free in their expression of opinion as to the policy which should be pursued by the American Government in the present European crisis as developed at Genoa. Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, and Oscar C. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, participants in the Disarmament Conference, however, were among those who declined to talk, both urging the delicacy of their position.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, leading Democratic Senator on the Committee on Foreign Relations, takes the view that the United States should be ready to assume her share of responsibility in the post-war economic wrangle and that she should be represented at the proposed meeting at The Hague and on any commission which might be appointed to straighten out the affairs of Russia. Mr. Hitchcock at the time the Genoa Conference was called strongly advocated American participation and is of the opinion that the European powers assembled there would have arrived at much more satisfactory results had their invitation to the United States been accepted.

"The United States has very tardily taken its part in solving the problems of world reconstruction," said Senator Hitchcock. "As a disinterested and impartial participant she could be of inestimable value in the proposed conference on June 15, and as a member of the proposed commission on Russia. The United States' stand of aloofness is holding back European recovery and by just so much is retarding her own progress."

**Senator's Opinions Differ**  
Senator Hitchcock thinks the "European political entanglements" objection is not such a bugbear as has been made out. He considers the United States could guard against any unfortunate results in this direction by going into such a conference with reservations and that too much has been made of the policy of "non-interference in European affairs." Every consideration, selfish and philanthropic, points, he says, to the fact that the United States should not refuse the invitation which has come to the State Department.

The opposite view was taken by Senator William E. Borah (R.), of Idaho. He considers the whole question of European adjustment goes deeper than the question of financial and economic policies toward Russia, and that the whole policy of the Allies powers must be changed as evidenced at the Conference.

"So long as the present policies of the Allies obtain with reference to Russia and Germany," he said, "nothing can be gained by calling another conference, and nothing could be gained by the United States attending such a conference."

"If the Allies are going to insist that the reparations claims of the German treaty shall remain unmodified and that Russia shall not be recognized until she reconstructs her national institutions to suit the Allies then nothing can be on hand and no conference at The Hague. The most essential move toward the peace of Europe is for the Allies to change their policy from that of punishment and destruction to that of rehabilitation and reconstruction."

"The thing which is destroying Europe at the present time," he declared, "is the policy of the Allies."

**Senator Walsh Favorable**  
"It would be a cowardly act for the United States to persist in keeping out of The Hague Conference or the discussions regarding Russian affairs," declared Thomas J. Walsh (D), Senator from Montana, one of the leading supporters of the League of Nations. "Like Lloyd George, the United States at least should make an effort. In my judgment, if the United States felt it was imperative to enter negotiations for the purpose of dealing with the situation in the Orient, to avert war, then it is far more important for this country to take a hand in European affairs where the danger of war is more imminent."

"If we participated in the European Conference there is no doubt that the United States would be the dominant factor. I am convinced that Europe would have to yield to whatever would be necessary to formulate a program that would be acceptable to the American Government. I am not one who fears the political effect of doing the right thing. We need not pledge ourselves to loan Europe money; we need not pledge ourselves to a single thing if we don't want to. But I do believe that the United States at least should give Europe the benefit of its council and advice. Genoa is a living issue in the west and I for one, say, 'Let us go in and do our part.' We cannot afford to ignore the Russian problem. Certainly we should undertake to make

some effort with other nations to reach a solution."

**Trust in Mr. Hughes**  
Samuel R. Shortridge (R.), Senator from California, dismissed the subject in this terse manner, "Uncle Sam had better stay at home."

Speaking for the mass of farmers of the Middle West, Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, said, "There is some merit in the United States sending representatives to participate in Russian discussions. Undoubtedly, there is a pronounced sentiment throughout the west in favor of reviving trade with Russia. But it opens up such a big question that I believe the United States should be very careful about whatever step it takes. I have explicit faith in Secretary Hughes and think the question rightly belongs to him and the President to determine."

Atlee Pomerene (D), Senator from Ohio, member of the Foreign Relations Committee, agreed with most Republicans in believing that the United States should continue its present policy of "hands off." "Russia wants money," he said. "That is all. I oppose a step by the United States that would eventually lead to recognition of Soviet Russia so long as its good faith is open to suspicion and revolution and bloodshed continue."

"Let Europe settle its own troubles," warned Frank B. Willis (R), Senator from Ohio. "I am unalterably and unqualifiedly opposed to the United States acting as money lender. The new proposal with regard to Russia shows what the real situation is at Genoa. They want our money and nothing else. Never by my vote will the United States have anything to do with the Russian mess or any other European entanglements."

"The longer we stay out the better we will be," said George H. Moschler (R), Senator from New Hampshire, member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

## Chicago Bankers Differ on Accepting Invitation

**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
CHICAGO, May 15.—Banking opinion in Chicago differed today on the advisability of acceptance of the invitation given the United States of participating in The Hague conference. Inquiry by a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor elicited these opinions:

George M. Reynolds, chairman of directors, Continental & Commercial National Bank: "I am not in favor of the United States going into a European conference unless the United States has a definite opportunity for helpfulness on a sound basis. European nations have had nearly four years now and they still need to arrive at stability in politics. Conferences that have been held seemed to be struggling in the dark hoping to hit some good thing. I am not in favor of helping the Russians to do the right thing."

H. G. P. Deans, vice president, Merchants Loan & Trust Company: "We ought to be represented at all these European conferences. Not that we should go with our pocketbook open, but that we should be on hand and keep informed. We are the only nation without an axe to grind and that puts us on a different plane of usefulness than the rest. I think we should sit in."

Owen T. Reeves, Jr., vice president, Corn Exchange National Bank: "I believe we should stay out and let Europe work out its own salvation. They need a League of Nations of Europe to settle their difficulties."

Walter S. Brewster, president of Chicago Stock Exchange: "If the Hague conference is economic and financial we ought to be represented."

Edmund D. Hurlburt, president, Exchange National Bank and Illinois Trust & Savings Company: "If The Hague conference means dealing with Lenin and Trotsky I think we had better stay out. They have clearly shown themselves to be breakers of contracts. They are in the saddle in Russia and we are to be their allies. I have been disappointed at the increasing disposition of governments, including our own, to come into closer relations with Lenin and Trotsky."

George Woodruff, vice-president, National Bank of the Republic: "When Europe is ready to hold a conference to deal with economic problems and it has its political troubles pretty well worked out, then I think it will be all right for the United States to participate. But if The Hague conference is likely to develop into a family row, I think we had better stay out, as it isn't well to mix into family rows and it is too early yet to know what

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the nature of The Hague meeting will be."

**America Advised to Accept**  
**Special from Monitor Bureau**  
NEW YORK, May 15.—Hope was strongly expressed in legal circles here today that the United States will enter a conference with other world powers on the Russian situation, in the dominating position suggested in the proposal emanating from Genoa.

A number of leading New York bankers have sailed for Europe in the past few days and it was intimated in financial circles that the news is likely to prolong their absence and that they will remain in Europe for at least part of the period of the proposed Hague conference.

International lawyers in New York commented on the news from Genoa as follows:

John W. Davis, former Ambassador to Great Britain: "I would be glad to see the United States participate in any conference that would relieve the economic situation of the world."

William Harmon Black: "I should like to see the United States participating in every conference of the big nations of the world. I believe that the United States should do its part in trying to straighten out the problems of the world through co-operation with the other civilized nations. The safety of the world depends upon it."

James F. Curtis: "The United States would be very wise to participate in such a conference as the one contemplated for this summer at The Hague. It would be difficult to straighten out the affairs of Europe without the aid of the United States."

## BORAH BILL FAVORS SOVIET RECOGNITION

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Senate would declare for the recognition of the Soviet Government in Russia under a resolution introduced today by William E. Borah (R.), Senator from Idaho.

## FUTURES TRADING ACT INVALID

**Supreme Court Says Vital Section Is Unenforceable**

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The Supreme Court today held section four of the Futures Trading Act was unenforceable. It held that section three, nine and other sections could be enforced.

The law was recently enacted by Congress. Among its other provisions, it extended to farmers cooperative associations privileges intended to promote their marketing facilities, including membership upon grain contracts, which became "contract" markets. It imposed a prohibitive tax upon contract for future delivery of grain when not made upon "contract" markets.

Eight members of the Chicago Board of Trade sought an injunction in the United States district court at Chicago to prohibit the board complying with its provisions, but Judge Landis decided against them. They then appealed to the supreme court, which suspended the operation of the law so far as the Chicago Board of Trade was concerned, pending determination of its validity.

Section four, declared to be unenforceable, proposed to levy virtually a prohibitive tax of 20 cents per bushel on all future trades banned under the act. It made exceptions of actual owners of grain or legitimate hedging contracts.

In announcing his dissent, Justice Brandeis stated briefly that he could not agree with the opinion of the court, which in substance held the law invalid.

Section 9 of the law which was sustained by the court empowers the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate boards of trade, require them to submit statistical and other information, except confidential trade matters, and to publish reports to the public.

## MR. LLOYD GEORGE AGAIN VICTORIOUS

(Continued from Page 1)

boomed to pieces by the French Prime Minister from the safe distance of Paris, and that in falling it had carried the entente with it. Much of this may probably be discounted, especially if last night's news proves as satisfactory as it appears on the surface. The fact is the relations of the Franco-British situation have been much obscured and exaggerated by the dust thrown up in the newspapers by personal feuds.

French opinion has consequently been grievously misled in thinking that Mr. Lloyd George represents no one but himself, and English opinion has not done justice to the strength of French desire for peace and security. Some English writers have used overheated language. Some French writers have attributed every evil in the entente vessel to the evil machinations of Mr. Lloyd George instead of to the fundamental disagreement in French and British policies on the main issues of European politics. The entente was originally founded on an agreement of policy on the main issues produced by the threat of German militarism, and it was consolidated by the common sacrifices affecting every home in the two countries, when that menace translated itself into action. Essentially, the entente is a weapon of peace, and it will break in the hands of many statesmen who think to use it as a weapon of force or aggression. There is no sign here of a rapprochement with either Germany or Russia. But there was a steadily growing conviction that not only was the pacification and reconstruction of Europe vital to the safety and welfare of Great Britain, with its 1,500,000 unemployed, but that the French favored a policy of aggression and force, which must plunge Europe into a fresh war.

No Groups Behind France  
The past week's events have shown clearly the impossibility of any European grouping behind France in an aggressive policy. Even the Russian border states before they came to Genoa had shown a disposition to make their own arrangements with their former enemies east of them and west, France would therefore have been automatically isolated by a continuance in her extreme policy, whoever had been the British premier. Last night there was fresh hope that the extreme step of a Franco-British break would be avoided. It is even possible—perhaps after an interval for cool reflection of the menacing possibilities which last week revealed that the Entente may revive as a union of the two most powerful European countries in the work of European restoration. If this were so, it would immediately be vitalized by the deep, though momentary cloud of friendship of the Franco and British people, based on common sacrifices under common leadership.

## TELEPHONE CABLE TO FINLAND PLANNED

HELSINKI, Finland, April 19 (Special Correspondence).—A preliminary arrangement has been arrived at between the state telegraphs of Finland and Sweden for the laying of a telephone cable, by way of Åland, between Helsinki and Stockholm. The Swedish state telegraphs will have to lay the cable, which will be able to transmit nine simultaneous conversations. From Stockholm the Finnish conversations can be linked up with the rest of Scandinavia, and vice versa from Helsinki to the Finnish provinces and Petrograd.

The agreement has to be finally sanctioned by the respective governments, and if this is done promptly the connection should be completed by the end of the present year. The cost is calculated at about 2,000,000 kroner. Swedish. This cable connection will in all likelihood put the scheme of wireless telephone communication between Sweden and Finland out of court. The new system means that Copenhagen and Petrograd will be in telephonic connection.

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## STATE SAID TO FAIL IN LIQUOR METHODS

British Columbia's Control of Drink Traffic Enters New Phase

VICTORIA, B. C., May 7 (Special Correspondence)—The system of selling liquor for the financial profit of the Government apparently has broken down in British Columbia and the Government now intends to administer the provincial liquor laws from the standpoint of moral profit.

To effect this change in the administration and generally to reform the present unsatisfactory conditions in the Province, Alexander Manson, the new Attorney-General, has taken into confidence every member of the Provincial Legislature, regardless of his political affiliations, a step almost unknown here. All this is taken to mean that British Columbia's experiment with government liquor control has gone through its first phase and has been found wanting. Now it is proposed to direct the experiment along other lines. Meanwhile a tangible movement toward the return of prohibition has appeared in the support which the People's Prohibition Party is receiving from other organizations on the mainland.

### Revolving Must Go

"I am determined to stamp out bootlegging as far as that can possibly be done," Mr. Manson says in his circular letter to the members of the Legislature, asking them to co-operate with him in reforming the British Columbia liquor system.

"In going thoroughly into the whole question of liquor administration I am anxious to have the assistance of the members of the Legislature. I would appreciate it if you would think over the situation as it exists today and give me the benefit of your views."

"I suggest that you have in mind the activities of the liquor board as they come to your attention, also any tendency that you have noticed with regard to the consumption of liquor, that is, the club situation as you see it and whether it can be improved. When I speak of tendencies I would like you to deal with any tendencies toward increased consumption of liquor, particularly hard liquor in the home, and of the drinking of liquor by women. I would also like to have your view as to whether or not our law as it stands increases the consumption of hard liquor. Our people have asked very emphatically for moderation and I want to give it to them in the cleanest possible manner. If our law needs amending so as to bring in safer and better conditions I want to see it amended."

"Efficiency and economy," the Attorney-General adds, "should be our two watchwords."

Mr. Manson also has sent sharp warnings to the municipalities of British Columbia that they must strictly enforce the liquor laws more strictly. He announces that, if enforcement is not improved, he will act in accordance with the Liquor Control Act by enforcing the law in the municipalities through his own officers and force the municipalities to bear the expense involved.

### System to Blame

All these developments are regarded by prohibitionists as indicating what they have contended from the start, that Government liquor control, based on an immoral foundation, cannot succeed, and that its failure is becoming apparent. Supporters of Government liquor control, of course, do not admit this for a minute. They hold that the Government control system is satisfactory and that the administration of the present laws only is in fault. Prohibitionists reply that the failure of Government control is apparent all along the line by its obvious tendency to increase hard liquor consumption, hotel drinking and drinking by women, by the high costs of operation and by the constant friction between officials charged with the duty of administering the liquor laws.

Mr. Manson's present effort appears to be an attempt to "jack up" a system which is showing dangerous weaknesses after only a year's operation. Even though he secures sweeping amendments to the present laws when the Legislature meets in the autumn, prohibitionists believe that he will be unable to reform a system which they hold is fundamentally wrong.

## PLANE SETS RECORD IN PASSENGER FLIGHT

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 15—A new passenger-carrying seaplane world's record, it is claimed, was established yesterday afternoon when the aeromarine flying cruiser *Mendosa*, with 27 passengers aboard, flew from Keyport, N. J., to the city airport, at Eighty-Second Street and the Hudson. The *Mendosa* flew from Keyport to the city, an air distance of 30 miles, in 21 minutes. The huge craft circled over Riverside Drive and then gracefully alighted on the surface of the river. The cruiser "taxied" to shore, where visitors were allowed to inspect it.

Laurence LaTourrette Driggs, founder of the American Flying Club, said the plane, seen here for the first time, was the last word in modern construction and equipment.

The *Mendosa* has a spacious cabin with seats arranged along the side. It is electrically lighted and glass enclosed, a clear view thus being afforded of the country over which the traveler is passing. In the rear is a separate compartment, seating three, for those who desire seclusion. It has a wing spread of 104 feet and is motored with two 400-horsepower Liberty engines.



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## CANADA CHANGES ITS NAVAL POLICY

Service to Be Greatly Reduced—Warship to Be Tied Up

OTTAWA, May 15 (Special)—Canada has gone in for almost complete disarmament. Following the heavy cuts in the militia estimates made by George P. Graham, Minister of Finance, at the instigation of the Liberal and Progressive forces, it is now announced that the Canadian naval service is to be reduced to an absolute minimum. The three warships, *Aurore*, *Patrol* and *Patrician*, presented to Canada by the Imperial Government last year, are to cease their wanderings on the high seas and will be tied to the docks while their crews and officers will be retired.

The government's policy is summed up by Mr. Graham as follows: "The proposal that I have to lay before the House, and for which estimates are asked, is that we discontinue in commission the ships that we now have; that we continue the protection and care of the wharves and docks at Halifax and Esquimaux; that we provide a reserve force composed of officers and men; the officers being those who are now in the navy, the number of them altogether, I think, being 233, if I remember correctly; that we create on the Pacific coast at Esquimaux an establishment with one small ship and two trawlers of about 450 tons; that we establish there a portion of our naval force for training in the protection of our shores, protection of our harbors, mine-sweeping and mine-laying, and that at Halifax in the east we have the same services. I may say that we have the boats that we use for this service economically. We have in contemplation the selling of one small boat that we have and the purchase of another which, if it can be secured at the same price as the other one is being sold at, will make an ideal ship for the Pacific coast, and Captain Hoes tells me that it is just the ideal craft for patrolling the seal fisheries."

"We have not such a craft in the present group of ships. With these three at Halifax and three at Esquimaux, we shall have, in those two services alone, ships, boats and crews that will give first-class training to young volunteers. In addition to these ships, it must be remembered that the second line of defense, if one might call it so, the great reserve in the Dominion of Canada, is our merchant marine. I do not mean altogether by that the merchant marine owned by the government; but it includes all our wonderful merchant ships which during the late war performed such great services, a service second only to that of the great warships and, perhaps, in many cases not second."

"The unwillingness of the little individual landowner to produce more than he can consume—if he does produce that—is one drawback to progress in the present situation in Mexico. Another drawback is the lack of funds. The peasants are getting the land. But they are not getting any capital. They are not receiving money for implements. They have no means with which to tide over a crop failure."

"Still another deterrent is the sowing of the land to corn. The sugar cane industry in Morelos and other states throughout Mexico has been wiped out by the distribution of the land to the peasants. Why has it been wiped out? Because it takes money, it takes machinery, it takes organization to grow, cultivate, gather in and crush sugar cane. Any peasant can cultivate a patch of corn, the staple food of the country, without money, machinery or organization."

"Then, again, note that the land distributed to the peasants is old cultivated land, taken away from those who felt themselves entitled to it and who were making good use of it. It is not new land. It represents no extension of the cultivated area of the country. There is no development feature, no reclamation aspect to it."

"Now, Mexico is a country of practically unlimited land, and no peasant can cultivate it. If the areas originally cultivated by organized enterprise were left intact under the same cultivation, and new areas were being opened up for cultivation by the distribution of small individual holdings, the situation would have presented a different aspect. There would have been a germ of progress about it."

"As it is, the Mexican peasant is reduced to the position of a parasite, taking advantage of land developed by others and not using that land for its previous purposes of productive industry, but confining his labors to the minimum necessary to sustain life."

**Patient Industry Needed**  
"Under the old system, the peasant was better off than he is now, and his condition was constantly improving. All that Mexico needed at that time was patience—plus industry under the stimulus of leadership and organization. During the Diaz regime, the American part in Mexican affairs was a strongly constructive one. Americans helped hugely in the development of Mexico at that time. Take oil, for instance. Until the Americans came, Mexico did not suspect that such a thing as oil existed on her territory. In many instances, American colonnaries increased the wages and salaries of their workers. In addition, they were building and conducting schools for their workers or for communities at large, and their efforts for the improvement of the Mexican people are a record pleasant to read."

"In place of all that, we have had the cry: 'The land for the people'—a people averaging no more than one or two persons to the square mile, who are unable to cultivate the land except to the minimum extent I have indicated. The whole theory of land distribution, in my estimation, is far-fetched, unworkable and misleading. Where land is scarce, as in the most thickly congested areas in Europe, its ownership works itself out by the pressure of circumstances. The land is made to yield the largest possible revenue for the largest possible number of people. As for the artificial and arbitrary distribution of land, especially under the conditions under which it is being distributed in Mexico, nothing can be expected except reduced production and constant and progressive impoverishment."

"Mexico can be saved only by the restoration of capital to its legitimate place in the forces for the rebuilding of the country and by the recall of brains and leadership to the task of making the people prosperous and happy, and it will take time to accomplish that result."

**General Cuellar, Declares Policy Checks Instead of Stimulating Progress**

NEW YORK, May 11 (Special Correspondence)—"The Mexican land question is primarily a question of economics," said Gen. Samuel Garcia Cuellar, the last chief of staff of President Porfirio Diaz, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "It is a question of economics, and no amount of misconception can transmute it into a question of politics. And the question of economics resolves itself into a question of the cultivation of the land."

General Cuellar was expelled from Mexico in the Carranza regime in 1917.

"The economic question—its real and only question—will not be solved by the distribution of land to the peasants. The peasant, as owner of his own land, does not produce more than is barely necessary for his existence. He does not aspire to excess of production. Now, producing just enough for oneself is not a sound economic practice. It leaves no leeway for a lean year, puts no money into circulation."

**Drawbacks to Progress**

"The unwillingness of the little individual landowner to produce more than he can consume—if he does produce that—is one drawback to progress in the present situation in Mexico. Another drawback is the lack of funds. The peasants are getting the land. But they are not getting any capital. They are not receiving money for implements. They have no means with which to tide over a crop failure."

"Still another deterrent is the sowing of the land to corn. The sugar cane industry in Morelos and other states throughout Mexico has been wiped out by the distribution of the land to the peasants. Why has it been wiped out? Because it takes money, it takes machinery, it takes organization to grow, cultivate, gather in and crush sugar cane. Any peasant can cultivate a patch of corn, the staple food of the country, without money, machinery or organization."

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## LAND DISTRIBUTION TO PEONS ASSAILED

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**Patient Industry Needed**  
"Under the old system, the peasant was better off than he is now, and his condition was constantly improving. All that Mexico needed at that time was patience—plus industry under the stimulus of leadership and organization. During the Diaz regime, the American part in Mexican affairs was a strongly constructive one. Americans helped hugely in the development of Mexico at that time. Take oil, for instance. Until the Americans came, Mexico did not suspect that such a thing as oil existed on her territory. In many instances, American colonnaries increased the wages and salaries of their workers. In addition, they were building and conducting schools for their workers or for communities at large, and their efforts for the improvement of the Mexican people are a record pleasant to read."

"In place of all that, we have had the cry: 'The land for the people'—a people averaging no more than one or two persons to the square mile, who are unable to cultivate the land except to the minimum extent I have indicated. The whole theory of land distribution, in my estimation, is far-fetched, unworkable and misleading. Where land is scarce, as in the most thickly congested areas in Europe, its ownership works itself out by the pressure of circumstances. The land is made to yield the largest possible revenue for the largest possible number of people. As for the artificial and arbitrary distribution of land, especially under the conditions under which it is being distributed in Mexico, nothing can be expected except reduced production and constant and progressive impoverishment."

"Mexico can be saved only by the restoration of capital to its legitimate place in the forces for the rebuilding of the country and by the recall of brains and leadership to the task of making the people prosperous and happy, and it will take time to accomplish that result."

**General Cuellar, Declares Policy Checks Instead of Stimulating Progress**

NEW YORK, May 11 (Special Correspondence)—"The Mexican land question is primarily a question of economics," said Gen. Samuel Garcia Cuellar, the last chief of staff of President Porfirio Diaz, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today. "It is a question of economics, and no amount of misconception can transmute it into a question of politics. And the question of economics resolves itself into a question of the cultivation of the land."

General Cuellar was expelled from Mexico in the Carranza regime in 1917.

"The economic question—its real and only question—will not be solved by the distribution of land to the peasants. The peasant, as owner of his own land, does not produce more than is barely necessary for his existence. He does not aspire to excess of production. Now, producing just enough for oneself is not a sound economic practice. It leaves no leeway for a lean year, puts no money into circulation."

"The unwillingness of the little individual landowner to produce more than he can consume—if he does produce that—is one drawback to progress in the present situation in Mexico. Another drawback is the lack of funds. The peasants are getting the land. But they are not getting any capital. They are not receiving money for implements. They have no means with which to tide over a crop failure."

"Still another deterrent is the sowing of the land to corn. The sugar cane industry in Morelos and other states throughout Mexico has been wiped out by the distribution of the land to the peasants. Why has it been wiped out? Because it takes money, it takes machinery, it takes organization to grow, cultivate, gather in and crush sugar cane. Any peasant can cultivate a patch of corn, the staple food of the country, without money, machinery or organization."

"Then, again, note that the land distributed to the peasants is old cultivated land, taken away from those who felt themselves entitled to it and who were making good use of it. It is not new land. It represents no extension of the cultivated area of the country. There is no development feature, no reclamation aspect to it."

"Now, Mexico is a country of practically unlimited land, and no peasant can cultivate it. If the areas originally cultivated by organized enterprise were left intact under the same cultivation, and new areas were being opened up for cultivation by the distribution of small individual holdings, the situation would have presented a different aspect. There would have been a germ of progress about it."

"As it is, the Mexican peasant is reduced to the position of a parasite, taking advantage of land developed by others and not using that land for its previous purposes of productive industry, but confining his labors to the minimum necessary to sustain life."

## FARMERS DELIVER BLOW TO COMMUNISM SAYS GERMAN PAPER

BERLIN, May 15 (By The Associated Press)—Communism in Russia has foundered on the rock formed by the tenacious opposition of the farmers' bloc, in the opinion of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, organ of Hugo Stinnes, which discovers in the Moujik's fanaticism for possession of property one of the primary, if not decisive, reasons for the Soviets' failure.

"The nature of the victory achieved by Agrarian reforms cannot be overestimated in connection with its reflex effect upon all lines of economic activity in Russia," says the newspaper. "One of its immediate results will be to accord to the capitalist element the position and privileges to which it is entitled."

"Its influence also will definitely assert itself in a gradual transition in political affairs, in that it will infuse politics with the democratic element now lacking; for the Moujik, whose strong will delivered the initial blow against the Communist system but who up to the present has kept aloof from politics, has now become fully conscious of his might, and will demand a representation in political and governmental affairs which will be commensurate with his influence in numerical strength."

"This means the definite end of the present political system and the final curtain on the complete fiasco of the greatest attempt yet made to transfer communism from the realm of theories to the mundane world."

## BIG VOTE EXPECTED IN PINCHOT FIGHT

Pennsylvania's Primary Contest for Governor Ends Today

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 15 (Special)—Pennsylvania today closes its most hotly contested primary election campaign for a gubernatorial nomination since the passing of the old convention system in the Keystone State. It issued by the contest between George E. Altier, Attorney General, backed by many influential factors in the old Republican state organization, and Gifford Pinchot, former State Commissioner of Forestry, who has built up his own organization and behind whom are a number of men who followed the fortunes of Boies Penrose, the last held governor by Frank P. Croft, former Senator, of Montgomery, also is a candidate.

No recent primary contest has been so marked by state issues. Other phases on the State ticket and the single contest for a democratic nomination, that for Lieutenant Governor, have been almost submerged by the intensity of the gubernatorial nomination contest. Owing to activity of women in the controversy and the unusual discussion of state issues, it is believed by political leaders that the primary vote will run far behind that of the gubernatorial primary of 1918, the last held. Some estimates are that the Republican vote may run as high as 900,000. The aggregate of the votes cast in Pennsylvania at the primary election of 1920 was 1,851,248 for all parties.

## MISSOURI NOTE ISSUE ASSURES STATE CASH

JACKSON, Miss., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Legislature, at its 1922 session, authorized the State Board and Improvement Commission to issue and sell \$1,000,000 of 4% per cent state notes, redeemable in two years. These short-term notes were to replenish the State treasury, now bare, in order that current expenses may be met.

The commission opened bids yesterday and then determined to auction the notes to the highest and best bidder. A score of banks filed bids, and the lowest bid of par, accrued interest and premium of \$1330 was taken as a starter for the bidding. The result was that the Bank of Commerce and Trust Company of Memphis, not the entire issue at par, accrued interest and premium of \$3525.

## HUTCHISON NOT TO DEFEND

LONDON, May 14—Jock Hutchison, the British open golf champion, has announced he will not defend his title at the coming tournament at Sandwich. Hutchison's reason for not coming to England is that the funds are available in the United States to pay the expenses of professional players.

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## MUSEUMS VIEWED AS SCHOOL UNITS

British Director Explains Nature Courses as a Community Asset

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 15.—Incorporation of natural science museums with public educational systems was recommended at the convention of the American Association of Museums, which was held here the last three days of the week. The recommendation was made by Robert Martin, director of one of Great Britain's largest museums, and official delegate of the British Museum Association to the American convention.

Mr. Martin said museums of natural sciences can easily be made "a community asset." It is his opinion that they should be made actual units of public school systems. The British director told of plans which one English university has made to conduct a special arts course in a museum and grant a special degree on completion of its studies.

Plans for co-ordinating the educational activities of all natural science societies in the United States were discussed in the convention. Chauncey J. Hamlin of Buffalo was named chairman of a committee which will seek an endowment for this purpose.

Della L. Griffin of Boston suggested a plan by which larger museums, backed by societies, which are well financed, may aid smaller museums by lending them objects of display for brief periods and by co-operating in the field of visual education in many other ways.

Reports from the United States indicated many new museums are being established in all parts of the country.

Frederick A. Whiting, president of the association, and director of the Cleveland Museum of Natural Sciences, said the study of nature and of natural history is forging rapidly to the front in education, and has more than recovered from the severe setback which it experienced as the result of the World War.

## FLIERS TO BE GUIDED BY AERO LIGHT HOUSE

NEW YORK, May 15—An aero lighthouse, the first permanent night guide for flyers to be operated in America, was put into service last night at College Point, at the entrance to Flushing Bay. The light is a steady beam thrown skyward from a high-power searchlight. As stated in a notice to navigators sent out by navy hydrographic office, the light will be shown from sunset to midnight.

This beacon, authorized by the superintendent of the bureau of light-houses at Tompkinsville, S. I., is the first of a series to be erected along the air route from New York to Chicago. They will be placed a few miles apart and will mark out an illuminated path which will enable aviators to make night flights in safety. In other sections of the country, it is stated, similar courses will be marked, that night flying may be made safe along all recognized routes.

To the College Point light will be inclined toward the north. At the approach of a plane, the lighthouse guard will swing the beam into the wind and the aviator can land without getting the light in his eyes. When the plane comes to rest on the waters of the Sound, any interfering craft in front of it will be plainly indicated. The aviator will be able to follow the light until it comes to rest upon the buoy to which he is to tie up.

## WAR FRAUD FUND VOTED

WASHINGTON, May 15—Without a roll call today the House voted a special fund of \$500,000 for use by the Department of Justice in investigating and prosecuting war fraud contract cases.

## 5000 MEN DISCUSS EUROPEAN TRADE

National Chamber of Commerce Convened in Washington

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 15.—European conditions and their effect on American business forms the theme for discussion at the tenth annual convention of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, which opened here today with nearly 5000 delegates in attendance. Officers were nominated to fill vacancies on the national council. One of the topics that will come before the organization will be a resolution passed by the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which favors the Government taking over the Cape Cod Canal.

The work of the conference had been divided in general and group sessions. The general sessions begin tomorrow. International problems which affect American business as a whole will be taken up at the general sessions to be held at Convention Hall, while in the group sessions the particular lines of business represented within the group will discuss problems peculiar to that branch of business.

The speakers will be: Charles E. Hughes, Herbert Hoover, Albert D. Lasker, Arthur Balfour, vice-president of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain; Dr. J. C. A. Everwijn, Minister from The Netherlands; Carter Glass and Howard Sutherland, Senators; Dwight W. Morrow, James R. Howard, A. C. Bedford, Julius Klein and Silas H. Strawn.

## STEEL MONOPOLY IN MERGER DENIED

Capacity of Plants Only 17 Per Cent of Country's Output

NEW YORK, May 15.—Denial that the proposed merger of six independent steel companies would be either a monopoly or a combination in restraint of trade was made today in a statement issued by Thomas L. Chadbourne, counsel for the interested companies.

The statement was given out as a result of charges made in Congress by Robert M. La Follette, Senator from Wisconsin, in connection with his resolution authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate this merger and that of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and Lackawanna Steel Company.

"There is no thought in connection with the proposed merger of the Brier Hill Steel Company, Inland Steel Company, Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company, Republic Iron & Steel Company, the Steel Tube Company of America and the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company," Mr. Chadbourne said, "of violating either the Sherman Law or the Clayton Act."

The aggregate rated ingot capacity of these companies is approximately only 18 per cent of the total rated ingot capacity of the United States, while their total production in 1920 was approximately only 17 per cent of the total production of the country in that year."

## SOUTH IS TO HAVE NEW \$1,000,000 MILL

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 12 (Special Correspondence)—Plans for the construction of a new merchant mill by the Tennessee Coal Iron & Railroad Company at its Fairfield works were announced recently by George Gordon Crawford, president of the company. The plant will cost \$1,000,000, it is understood. The company is at present operating 10 per cent above normal capacity.

The new mill will have an estimated capacity of 10,000 tons of plain or deformed bars, rounds or squares per month and is being built for the purpose of taking care of increasing demands in the south, west and for export.

Recommendation for a survey of transportation costs in a typical American city was made in the report of Charles R. Skinner Jr., chairman of the Electric Vehicle Bureau, delivered this afternoon. D. W. Roper of Chicago delivered the report of the underground systems committee, stating that a new high record for underground cables in this country of 33,000 volts was made during the year, while means of combating ice troubles at power plants were discussed in the report of the hydraulic power committee, given by Markham Cheever of Salt Lake City.

An exhibition of the latest electrical developments opened this morning.

## CHINESE DISCOUNT GEN. CHANG'S MOVE

On Other Hand Japan Does Not Regard Independence Declaration Without Concern

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 15.—Manchurian allegiance to the central Chinese Government has so long been shadowy that Gen. Chang Tso-lin's reported declaration of independence there is discounted from the Chinese viewpoint. On the other hand, Japan cannot regard the incident unconcernedly as she will have to meet the charge of complicity in a development so obviously calculated to throw this great territory even more completely into her own hands than is already the case.

Manchuria is a vast plain of fertile loam, comparable to the prairies of the western United States, and is of immense agricultural value. Japan nevertheless, handed it back to China after the Russo-Japanese war and has since recognized it as the suzerainty of Peking. She often has been charged since with rendering this suzerainty nominal, instead of real, but in this matter she has a clean record. Had she wanted to help Gen. Chang Tso-lin, nothing would have been easier for her than to have so trained and equipped his forces in the recent fighting as to have ensured his success over Gen. Wu Pei-fu, whose army, representative as may have been of democratic China, is negligible from the Japanese military standpoint.

The defeat Gen. Chang Tso-lin has suffered at Peking does more than clear the Japanese of complicity in the revolution he has attempted. It proves, also, that Japan has been keeping her engagement to respect the integrity of China and that she can consequently be expected to co-operate honestly in a settlement of the difficulty regarding the future of Manchuria which General Chang's proclamation of independence has raised.

General Chang, with Japanese influence behind him, would be a menacing figure that all China would rightly dread. The same individual, without this support, is a more defeated viceroy, dismissed and in disgrace, which in China means also that his ability for evil need no longer be at all greatly feared.

## ELECTRIC LIGHT MEN HOLD CONFERENCE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 15 (Special)—Delegates to the forty-fifth annual convention and exhibition of the National Electric Light Association are arriving here from all parts



## CHRISTIANS TAKING ALL MEANS TO KEEP ASIA MINOR FROM TURK

Committees Organized and Funds Raised to Prepare Army to Replace Greek Force in Case of Its Evacuation

SMYRNA, Asia Minor, April 7 (Special Correspondence).—The return to Smyrna of General Papoulas, commander-in-chief of the Greek Army in Asia Minor, from a conference with the King and the members of the cabinet relative to the unsatisfactory situation in this section, assumed almost the proportions of a gala event. General Papoulas made his visit to Athens in order that the authorities might have actual facts concerning the Anatolian Hellenic Army. While in Athens he learned of the proposal of the Allies that the Greek Army be withdrawn from Asia Minor and brought back every assurance that the Greek Government will never abandon her nationals in this locality. At a gathering at the Club Micalasiatic, at which was repeated the oration given General Papoulas upon his arrival, he said:

"I feel deeply moved at your patriotic manifestations, and I accept them—not because they are addressed to me in person, but because they indicate your explicit confidence in the Hellenic Army, the chief of which I have the honor to be. The sentiment which has provoked today's manifestations is identical with that sentiment which moved me when I heard, while in Athens, the unjust proposals of the allied powers."

"The indignation shown and the opposition threatened by the Hellenic people, on account of this grave injustice, is not less than the indignation shown and the opposition threatened by the population of Asia Minor. I can assure you, in behalf of the Hellenic Government, that Greece will never abandon the Micalasiatic population."

**Attitude Hard to Understand**  
Feeling runs very high in this section as a result of the mandate of removal of Greek troops from Asia Minor and there is every indication that, should these troops be removed, other means will be taken of saving this country for the Christian population rather than bow the knee to the unwelcome Turk. In May, 1919, when the Greek Army, under the Allied Mandate, landed in Smyrna, there was boundless joy as the distressed population appreciated the support of the Entente powers against the barbaric rule of the Turk, which had been as a yoke around the neck of Greeks and Armenians for many years. It is therefore difficult for the residents here to understand the changed attitude of those same powers which first said, "We will protect the Christians from the Turks," but now says, "We will befriend the Turks and allow them free rein in Asia Minor."

In attempting to throw light on this problem some have endeavored to explain the fact that a more efficient Turkish army had brought pressure to bear upon the Allies and caused this change of attitude. However, the people of Asia Minor cannot believe that the powers which subdued the mighty Germany will bow the knee to Mustapha Kemal Pasha, who has declared

that he "has the power to upset the universal peace and order of all eastern countries." The opinion is gradually growing that Asia Minor is a football being used between France and England. French papers do not allow to dwell the knowledge of the French dislike for the Greek and, in a recent issue, one of the leading Parisian journals intimated that England is behind the entire disorder, characterizing the Turco-Greek struggle as in reality an Anglo-Turkish strife.

**Merely Pawns on the Board**  
The newspaper referred to is generally conceded to be the mouthpiece of the French Government, which gives strength to the belief that the conflict in Asia Minor is really being waged by France and England and that Greece and Turkey are merely the pawns on the board.

It can be stated without likelihood of contradiction that the "victim," in this case the Christians of Asia Minor, will not passively allow the Turk to once more become the overlord of this fair land. Already plans are under way for the carrying on of the good work of the Greek Army—should it be compelled to withdraw. Committees have been organized, meetings held to discuss ways and means and, what is even more to the point, funds have been raised for the financing of a combative force to replace the Greek Army. The people are intensely excited and interested—they are reporting in large numbers to the Micalasiatic committee to offer financial and physical support, should needs be, to the cause of Christianity. Already it reported that Armenians have contributed \$800,000 and Greeks several million dollars and it is asserted that through Eleutherios Venizelos has been contributed £1,500,000 toward the support of troops. Nor is it the Christians alone who resent the idea of another era of Turkish misrule. Those volunteering include Armenians, Muhammadan Circassians and Abas.

The ranks of the army are being rapidly swelled, not only for the reason of increasing its present effectiveness but also with the idea of providing a trained body of men to take up the work of organizing the new Micalasiatic army in case of emergency.

**SCANDINAVIAN CLOSE SESSION.**  
WATERBURY, Conn., May 15.—The District Convention of the Scandinavian Fraternity of America closed here yesterday with the election of officers for the coming year and the selection of New Haven for the next gathering. The officers elected included: Frank M. Carlson, of Bridgeport, president; Mrs. Elvira Anderberg, of Hartford, chairman; Thure Chader, of Hartford, chairman of the law committee.

**CALIFORNIA GAS RATE LOWERED.**  
LOS ANGELES, May 15 (Special).—A further indication of lower gas rates throughout the country is evident in an order issued by the State Railroad Commission of California making effective May 2, a reduction of 3 cents per thousand feet in the price of gas, both artificial and natural. In Los Angeles the cost of natural gas is not affected. This means that the gas to the consumer at the new rating will be 73 cents a thousand.

## WOMEN PROTEST PROPOSED ABANDONMENT OF PATROLS

Westminster Meeting Speakers Point Out Valuable Work of Policewomen in Great Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, May 5.—A special mass meeting, convened by the National Council of Women, to protest against the proposed disbandment of the Metropolitan Police Women Patrols, was held in Central Hall, Westminster, recently. Lady Frances Balfour, president of the National Council of Women, presided.

The following resolution, proposed from the chair, and seconded by Lady Emmott, was carried unanimously, and with acclamation:

"In view of the valuable work of the Metropolitan Police Women Patrols, this meeting calls upon the Government to take no further action to disband them, to reinstate those who have already been disbanded, and, further, to grant them the power of arrest."

Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland, M. P., said the question of women police was not a party question, nor yet a woman's question, but a citizen's question. The issue involved the welfare of the country as a whole, and men were just as much concerned as women in its solution. The work of the police women during the last three years had raised the whole standard of police work in Great Britain. Statistics showed that nearly half the girls and young women who had been helped by the women police were back again in the community, leading decent and independent lives.

No economy whatsoever would be effected by the disbandment of the women police; indeed, increased expenses would be incurred. Out of the £27,000, which the Geddes report had estimated as clear saving on women police, at least £8,000 or £9,000 would still go on as running expenses of the police force, whereas a minimum of £5,000 or £6,000 could be effected immediately if police women were sworn in with full powers of arrest in the same way as men constables.

Further, the expense of replacing women police by other women would bring down the whole estimate to a very negligible saving indeed. At present the proportion of police women to policemen was only one in 200, whilst every conviction prevented saved the country £20.

**Seek Full Power.**  
It had been argued that the powers of the women police were "limited," but the Home Secretary could remove this limitation with a stroke of his pen, by giving the women full powers of arrest. It was argued that women police required to be protected in Lon-

don, yet, in the provinces, where women had this power of arrest, they used it quite happily. Women police had been an experiment and they had more than justified themselves. Whatever fate was meted out to the Metropolitan Police Women Patrols would be reflected amongst police women in the provinces.

Mrs. George Morgan referred to the undoubted protection of children in parks and open spaces which had been afforded by the women police, and the trust and affection their work had inspired in all classes of the community. The women police were preserving the morality of the young people. Such work ought not to be carried out by voluntary workers, as was proposed by the Home Secretary. Pioneers were the only people who could be entrusted with voluntary work.

The building up of the women police had been slow and painful, but their disbandment was being proposed in an utterly reckless spirit. Before being finally decided, the whole question should be examined by a parliamentary committee provided with all the facts of the case.

**Aid Children in Court**  
Mrs. Wintingham, M. P., referred to the work performed by women police in taking evidence from young children in the police courts, which, she said, no man could possibly do satisfactorily. She quoted a woman J. P. who once said to her, "If only the women police always took evidence from children it would alter the whole tone of our courts." Legislation was chiefly controlled by public opinion.

The influence of public opinion had already made itself felt in the case of the proposed "cuts" in education, suggested in the Geddes report, which had since been withdrawn. The same influence must now be brought to bear on this matter of women police. Members of Parliament were giving the subject very serious attention. Nearly everyone was interesting himself in the matter, and doing so in a sympathetic manner. Not only was this interest increasing, but should a decision be shortly pronounced in the House of Commons, there would be a great majority in favor. Everything now depended upon the people outside, as they alone could create sufficient public opinion to carry the matter through to a successful conclusion.

## DISCORD IN PARTY THREATENS TARIFF

Democratic Opposition Strengthened Through Lack of Leaders on Republican Side

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 15.—Something more serious than delay menaces the Administration's tariff program in Congress. While Democratic senators continue their dilatory tactics, ostensibly to gain more time, a subtle and skillfully engineered movement is under way to smash the tariff bill to pieces on the rocks of Republican discord.

Lack of efficient leadership on the part of the Administration, the increasing signs of party disagreement on the tariff policy and a legislative jam that threatens to interfere with campaign plans are all combining to work in favor of the Democratic tariff opponents. The longer the session lasts, so Democratic leaders believe, the better the chances of discrediting the tariff.

**Republicans Not Agreed**  
Through their party leaders, such as Oscar W. Underwood, Senator from Alabama, and Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, the Democrats generally manifest innocent surprise when accused of filibustering. They profess to want only "free and full discussion" of the fundamentals of the bill, but in doing so they are bringing about a situation in the Senate that has all the signs of an out-and-out filibuster. Some of the lesser lights among the Democrats openly admit their purpose is to defeat the tariff, directly or indirectly, in any manner they can.

It is becoming daily more apparent that the high protective rates in the pending bill are beginning to act unfavorably in certain sections. Democratic leaders, quick to perceive these signs of disagreement, are driving home the fact that the Republican Party, particularly the Republican press, is far from being united on the tariff. During the last week they used effectively attacks made on the tariff by leading Republican newspapers with the result that Administration leaders in the Senate were compelled to assume the defensive at all times.

The situation in the Senate is exceedingly delicate one for the Administration, from whatever angle one regards it. Appropriation bills and important legislative measures are slowly but gradually being tied into a knot by the Democratic filibuster. From now on the Democrats will wage a tireless campaign to discredit the tariff before the eyes of the people, especially that large element of discontented Republicans which has been waiting for the cost of living to go down and the dinner paid to be filled in accordance with 1920 campaign pledges.

**Would Rush Tariff Bill**  
There are growing signs of Republican discontent in the Senate, many senators seeing in the defeat of Harry S. New (R.), Senator from Indiana, for renomination, a warning to themselves to return home to take personal charge of their campaigns. The defeat of other Republicans of the "Old Guard" type would have a damaging effect on the tariff, in the opinion of some, who argue that a great many people would rather see the tariff sidetracked and other legislation enacted instead.

Farmers in many sections are taking a different view of the protective tariff rates, according to information filtering into Washington. If European people cannot sell their goods in the United States, on account of the high tariff, these farmers are asking where the foreigners will get the money to buy American wheat and cotton. The threat of increases in the prices of shoes, which every farmer has to wear, is beginning to have its effect on the farmer who has no hides to sell to the packers.

Republican leaders are cognizant of the dissatisfaction that is spreading throughout the country, perhaps over-emphasized by Democratic senators, but nevertheless apparent. They see in it an opening wedge that the Democrats can use to advantage in their efforts to defeat the tariff. For this reason, as well as for their own political advantage, they are anxious to throw the consideration of the tariff into high gear. Every week of delay, without doubt, is working to the advantage of the Democratic opponents, who are beginning to show their real purpose at last, in their desire to hold the Senate in all summer session.

**WASHINGTON STATE WINS**  
MOSCOW, Idaho, May 15 (Special).—State College of Washington tennis players took all matches from the University of Idaho here this afternoon. Carroll Weber, Washington State, defeated Kenneth Hunter, Idaho, 6-4, 7-5. Merrill Head, Washington State, defeated Cliff Hunter, Idaho, 6-3, 8-6. John Kertney, Washington State, defeated Daniel Prescott, Idaho, 6-7, 6-4, 6-3. Head and Weber, Washington State, defeated K. Hunter and C. Hunter, Idaho, in doubles match 6-4, 6-3.

**TO COACH HAVANA CREWS**  
Edward J. Brown, coach of the Harvard class crews accepted today an offer to act as rowing coach of the Vidado Tennis Club, of Havana. He will leave for Cuba next week.

## The "Windsor" Chair

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## TRIBUTE TO LOYAL BURGHERS IS PAID BY GENERAL SMUTS

Declares They Are Always Ready to Do Their Duty When Called Upon for Love of Country

JOHANNESBURG, March 28 (Special Correspondence).—During the strike in the Transvaal, General Smuts, the Prime Minister, delivered a memorable address to a number of burghers, members of one of the many commandoes, which had come forward in response to an appeal from the Government. He described Johannesburg as a "very difficult place" and spoke of a report made to him by the Minister of Justice of the "horrible things" which had happened on a certain Friday when many police had been killed, wounded, and captured. It was then he had called upon the "loyal burghers"—when he saw that what the enemies of law and order intended was "a revolution."

"Believe me," said General Smuts, "I did not have a sleepless night. I slept like a general in the middle of his army with the consciousness that if danger threatened thousands and tens of thousands would stand by him and would not stay to ask the reason why. You had nothing but horses and saddles and bridles, but your one thought was to do your duty, and I was not anxious. Although you have had so little time to prepare, you have come here and you have seen the position as it exists today. The revolutionaries are broken and, believe me, they have learned a lesson."

### A Land Fit to Live In

"You have done your duty, whether you agree with the Government or not. That was not the question. The question was what was your duty to your country. You knew your duty was to help to make this land fit to live in for yourselves and your children. 'Ugly things, horrible things have happened; atrocities and other things have been committed here which I would never have expected, even from barbarians. People have been murdered in cold blood; people who 'put their hands up' have been mutilated even after having been murdered. We cannot allow this sort of thing in South Africa. We cannot allow such things to happen without being punished. The majesty and power of the law has to be maintained. We are

energies to the workers' interest. Other speakers expressed the hope of the eventual establishment of a commonwealth."

A significant movement is under way in County Kilkenny, where a league has been formed "for the defense of life and property, and all rights and liberties immediately connected therewith." The members are pledged to give all reasonable help to any member attacked or threatened with violence of person or property. They are also pledged to refrain from forcing their political or sectarian views or opinions upon others, and to insure full and free exercise of civil rights.

**Conferences Opposed**  
BELFAST, May 15.—Sir James Craig, the Ulster Premier, referring today to reports that the British Government was considering the calling of a conference in London on the Irish internal situation, declared he has refused to have anything to do with any more conferences. He expressed disbelief that any new conference was contemplated.

## VERDICT IS AGAINST GLOUCESTER MAYOR

GLOUCESTER, Mass., May 15.—An award of \$1 each was made in the district court today to the 12 members of the American Fisherman's Race Committee in their separate suits for \$1000 damages against Mayor Percy W. Wheeler. In his inaugural address the Mayor said that the equipment and rigging of the American schooner Elsie in the last international races at Halifax, N. S., were changed and enlarged to a size not used by the boat during the fishing season. The plaintiffs alleged that this was slander. The Mayor's defense was that he was not quoted correctly.

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## CONFERENCE OPENS OVER TACNA-ARICA

Mr. Hughes Impresses Delegates With Opportunity for Giving World Service

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 15.—The conference between the plenipotentiaries of Chile and Peru for the purpose of settling the long pending dispute over Tacna-Arica opened at the Pan-American Building this morning under favorable auspices. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, presided and the diplomatic corps was well represented, especially that of the Latin-American countries.

After this meeting the United States will not be represented at the sessions, unless later it is found that the Government could serve both parties by having an unofficial representative to sit in at some of the conferences. The attitude of the Administration is that the United States desires to extend hospitality and to manifest good will but that it is entirely averse to dictating or interfering with the policies of the governments concerned.

**Atmosphere of Concord**  
In opening the conference Mr. Hughes said:

"It is with the utmost gratification that I extend to you a cordial welcome to this Capital and felicitate you upon this meeting for the purpose of ending a long-standing controversy. This meeting place, devoted to Pan-American friendship, has the most inspiring memories."

"What has been accomplished within these walls must remain a lasting assurance that the most difficult problems can be solved when nations take counsel of the interests of peace and seek with united purpose a better understanding. Here we have witnessed the astounding spectacle of great naval powers voluntarily agreeing to scrap a large proportion of their capital ships and to end the most serious competition in naval armament, thus relieving their peoples of an intolerable burden and affording convincing proof of the absence of policies of aggression."

"Surely this is an auspicious time to heal old wounds and to end whatever differences may exist in Latin America, and there could be no more agreeable harbinger of a better day and of a lasting peace upon this hemisphere than the convening of this conference of the representatives of the republics of Chile and Peru."

"You have here the privilege and responsibility of exceptional opportunity. Perhaps no event has ever been contemplated by the American republics with deeper interest and more fervent hope. The pathway to an enduring concord and to the prosperity of a mutual helpfulness lies open before you. What is done here will have a lasting effect upon the security and happiness of all peoples, inasmuch as the success of this conference through your agreement will not only demonstrate your wisdom and lofty conceptions of duty, but will furnish the world with a needed and inspiring example of the practice of peace."

**Motives Concurred In**  
Dr. Meliton Porras, expressed, on the part of the Peruvian delegation, "its absolute concurrence with the motives which have impelled the

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## President of the United States to propose and bring about the Conference which aims to solve the old-standing South American conflict of the Pacific.

"The Peruvian delegation only appreciates and admires the achievement secured by American initiative," he declared, "and desires, once again, in the name of the Peruvian nation, to pay its tribute of gratitude for the generous hospitality and the opportunity which this solemn invitation furnishes for the peaceful, speedy, and permanent settlement of this grave conflict."

"International history records no precedent of a case such as this: Not an account of the territory involved in the controversy, nor of the worldwide importance of the interested parties to it, but owing to the very nature of the dispute and its antecedents, to the conflicting principles which have arisen, and above all on account of the manner in which these are to be adjusted. It possesses, for these reasons, the most far-reaching importance, to such an extent that it is no exaggeration to assert that a fortunate solution of the problem would be interpreted as the definite and final triumph of international peace and justice in America."

**Opportunity Welcomed**  
On behalf of the children delegation, Luis Isquierdo, acknowledged appreciation of the American invitation and said that Chile gladly welcomed the opportunity which it offered.

"The long pending question which divides Peru and Chile and which has its roots in the circumstance that the two governments have failed to agree, up to the present time, on the manner of carrying out some unfulfilled provisions of the Treaty of Ancon, is the one question which unfavorably affects their political and social intercourse."

"To put an end to this pending question, through a solution in harmony with the precise and loyal fulfillment of the Treaty of Ancon, is the aim that the President of Chile and his Government have had in view: first, when they initiated a direct telegraphic discussion with the Government of Peru toward the close of the last year, and second, when they sent us here with instructions to endeavor to eliminate the difficulties standing in the way of fulfillment of the treaty signed by the two republics."

"Convinced that our distinguished colleagues, the representatives of Peru, are inspired by the same sentiments that animate us, we entertain the hope, which I am tempted to say almost reaches the level of a certainty, that the present conference due to the initiative of the United States, will re-establish cordial relations between the two sister nations."

**AMERICAN SMELTING LOSSES**  
WASHINGTON, May 15.—The American Smelting & Refining Company cannot obtain from the government the rate of 26 cents a pound for copper, furnished after June 1, 1918, in filling orders placed with it, stipulating delivery before that date, the supreme court held today in a decision rendered by Justice Holmes.

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## ITALIANS AND JUGO-SLAVS HOLD NEW "CONFERENCE OF RAPALLO"

Settlement of Fiuman and Dalmatian Questions, Arising From Treaty of November, 1920, Is Its Object

ROME, April 14 (Special Correspondence).—Although political problems have been excluded from the purview of the Genoa Conference, despite the attempts of the Russian delegates to drag in Montenegrin, Turkish, Rumanian and Japanese questions, the Italians and the Jugoslavs have wisely taken the opportunity of the Conference to negotiate privately at Santa Margherita Ligure, 37 miles away, about existing difficulties arising out of the Treaty of Rapallo, of November, 1920.

These difficulties are mainly four: the non-fulfillment by the Italian troops of the third and last Dalmatian zone, that adjoining the territory of Zara; the economic straits in which Zara finds itself since it was cut off from the rest of Dalmatia; the exact delineation of the frontier in the Julian Alps and the assignment of various rocks in the Adriatic to the two respective claimants; and the settlement of the wearisome Fiuman question, especially that of the ownership of the smaller harbor, Port Barva, and of the delta of the river Zeno, which has changed its bed.

The responsible, as distinct from the irresponsible, persons on both sides, and also the Fiuman shopkeepers, are sincerely anxious for a settlement, for the continuance of the existing situation is dangerous to the peace of Europe and ruinous to the trade of Fiume. That once flourishing port of Hungary has become a blank expanse of water; no crane labors on its grass-grown quays; the smoke of no steamer rises to the azure of its southern sky; no lucrative wood trade with the Slavonic hinterland brings money into the town, as in the days when Charles Leves wrote his novel about Fiume.

### Series of Faction Fights

Life has been, for the last two years, a series of faction fights for power between the leading men of this small city, much as it was in the ancient city-republics of Greece and the medieval communities of Italy.

As in both cases, the leader of the faction party is the Fiume, Mr. Zanussi, has been driven to take refuge abroad, whence he plots against his successful rivals. Meanwhile, the two neighboring states, Italy and Jugoslavia, stand in an attitude of official correctness, but may at any moment prove unable to restrain their passions, and, in the event of a rupture, the Italian and the "Komitadjis" of the Balkan peninsula.

A further incentive to a mutual agreement is the appeal made to Great Britain and France by the Jugoslavs, which has already led to a question about Fiume in the House of Commons. All these considerations, political, commercial, local, tend toward a settlement of Port Barva, however, presents a difficulty. Count Storace, then Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, while at Rapallo in November, 1920, promised in a secret letter (according to the Jugoslavs) to make to them the smaller harbor.

A different, indeed two different versions of Count Storace's action were current in Rome, but it seems now as if there had been such a letter, and Italian commentators confine their present criticism to the question of its binding character. "Was it a definite pledge of the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, which would then be binding upon his successors?" it is asked. In any case, it was a piece of "secret diplomacy," for it does not figure in the published treaty.

### The Question of Zara

The economic condition of Zara was foreseen by all who knew the facts from the moment that there was talk of ceding it to Italy at Rapallo. In a small town of only 13,386 inhabitants (according to the last available figures, those of the Austrian census of 1910). It is the only town in Dalmatia where there is an Italian majority—2773 Italians against 4120 Slavs, and is, therefore, ethnically Italian. But economically it has practically no resources, except the manufacture of macaroni.

In the Austrian days, however, Zara had another source of revenue, because it was then the capital of the province of Dalmatia, and the seat of the Dalmatian Diet. Consequently, a number of officials with their wives and families lived there all the year round, spending their salaries in the town, while for a portion of the year, the deputies from other parts of Dalmatia were assembled and likewise spent money there. In short, Zara was on a small scale what Rome is—a city of officials, which spends but does not produce.

Now, since Zara has been united with Italy, all these economic advantages are gone. A very few officials suffice nowadays for the administration of this small provincial town, which is no longer either a capital or the seat of a legislature. Moreover, the Jugoslav peasantry last summer showed no desire to sell its eggs and poultry to the Italian townsfolk, which thus had to be served from Italy, just as Calais, Boulogne and Dunkerque had to be served from England, when those isolated places on the Continent were English, respectively from 1347 to 1558, from 1544 to 1559, and from 1655 to 1662.

These dates are significant as proving, except in the case of Calais, how brief was this difficult and unnatural occupation. What the Italians now want is a specially favorable tariff between the enclave of Zara and the Jugoslav territory surrounding it on all sides except the sea-front. The Jugoslavs, on their part, desire the evacuation of the third Dalmatian zone and the removal of Italian troops from the Fiuman suburb of Buzhak on the opposite bank of the Zeno, which is wholly Slavonic and lies outside the frontiers of the Fiuman Free State.

**Railway Connection Needed**  
Another necessity for Zara is railway connection. For, owing to the jealousy between Austria and Hungary, Zara has never had any means of communication with the outside world, except by road or sea. There is now a scheme for making a railway to Knin, which is the terminus of the lines from Sebenico and Spalato, and which, in its turn, could be linked up with the Bosnian railway at Bugojno. Thus Zara would have railway communication with the Balkan peninsula but for this line to Knin across Jugoslav territory. Italy needs Jugoslav consent, and that consent must be paid for by some concession.

The fact is that at Fiume and Zara, Italy has given hostages to fortune, just as England did in the historic cases above quoted, for Fiume and Zara depend economically upon their Slavonic hinterland. Unless, therefore, Italy and Jugoslavia are on good terms, it is in the power of the latter to starve both Fiume and Zara by the simple expedient of closing the frontier. The other question, that of exact delineation of the frontiers on the Julian Alps and at sea, presents less difficulty. It is largely a matter of barren rocks, for Dalmatia and its islands are not conspicuous for trees: these the Venetians felled centuries ago for the masts of their ships. The omnivorous goat has done the rest.

### Need for Cordiality between Italy and her Slav Neighbor

The need for cordiality between Italy and her Slav neighbor is apparent to business men in both countries. Each country has its Chauvinists, who want to see their competitors on to war. But all the wars in the world will not alter the hard facts of geography. Since the Slavs entered the Balkan peninsula in the time of the Emperor Heraclius, they have been, and are certain to remain, the neighbors of the Italians. The latter would do well, therefore, to be on good terms with them, especially as they are tenacious people, who rarely forget either a service or an offense. Every Italian press article upon them has the effect of cementing the discordant Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in a solid union against a common enemy.

Already, Italian business men have lost several big contracts at Belgrade owing to the vehemence of the Nationalist journals. As Bismarck said, "Every government has, in the long run, to pay for the windows broken by its press." The bill in the case of the Jugoslav windows is already long. Yet these two adverse lands were meant by nature to make up their mutual deficiencies, Jugoslavia by supplying Italy with food and raw materials, and Italy by furnishing Jugoslavia with finished articles.

Moreover, Italy has the immense advantage of other foreign competitors for Jugoslav trade, that so many Dalmatian Slavs speak Italian fluently.

## MR. SMOOT HAS NEW BONUS PLAN

Senator Lays Insurance Idea Before President

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 15—President Harding's return to Washington has caused the soldiers' bonus bill to loom again as a live issue. Before the Senate convened, Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, hurried to the White House to submit to the President his own plan of paid-up life insurance to meet the bonus demands. Meanwhile other Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee, who favored the McCumber bill, were waiting at the Capitol for word from the President. None was forthcoming. So far as the Finance Committee members are concerned, with the exception of Mr. Smoot, they will continue a

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## CHILD LABOR LAW DECLARED INVALID

Supreme Court Again Vetoes Government's Efforts to Stop Infant Employment

WASHINGTON, May 15—The Child Labor Law was today held by the supreme court to be unconstitutional and not valid.

The decision of the court was rendered in a case brought by the Government against the Drexel Furniture Company of North Carolina, and was one of three cases brought in that State testing the validity of the law, and in all of which the United States District Court decided against the Government.

The law held unconstitutional today by the court was enacted after the Supreme Court had declared invalid an act of Congress which excluded from interstate commerce products in whose manufacture child labor had been used. The law affected by today's decision was virtually the same except that it imposed an excise tax of 10 per cent upon the annual net profits of establishments employing child labor. Opponents of the law contended the new law was an unconstitutional invasion of the police powers of the states.

## OAKLAND TO HAVE A BETTER HARBOR

OAKLAND, Cal., April 17 (Special Correspondence).—Impelled by a large increase in shipping, and the making of Oakland a port of call by five steamship lines, and a terminal for three intercoastal and European ship services, the harbor authorities of this city have begun the digging of one main and two lateral channels, which will bring deep salt water up to the wharves along the entire waterfront.

The city's harbor engineering force, co-operating with engineers of the Federal Government, represented in the San Francisco Bay region by Col. Herbert Dearie, has started work on the new main channel, which will eliminate the present tortuous channel from the deep water of the bay, which long has been a handicap to traffic on the western waterfront of this, California's largest mainland port.

According to Ralph Beebe, city engineer, the new channel will be available for use in 10 months from April 1. Two city dredgers have been put at work on it. Meanwhile, the city has marked the old channel with piling set at frequent intervals. Filling from the dredging of the new channel is being used to make the Fourteenth Street extension to the western waterfront, creating a considerable area of new land for commercial, warehouse, pier-base, and industrial purposes, thus filling a dual need.

The city owns, also, the undeveloped western basin, and plans have been prepared for manufacturing and terminal sites. This area lies between the Southern Pacific and Western Pacific moles, and offers a considerable tract suitable for development. Sites for industrial plants along this basin now are ready for lease. The channel here will be deepened and otherwise improved as soon as work on the main waterfront is completed.

## DETROIT TAKES OVER ALL TROLLEY LINES

DETROIT, May 15—At midnight, Saturday, the city of Detroit formally took possession of all trolley lines and city cars within the city limits, becoming owner of the largest municipally-owned street railway system in the world.

The Detroit United Railway continues the operation of all interurban cars coming into the city over the municipal lines. The city takes over the platform crews of the Detroit United and many of the office and shop employees will begin city jobs. A limited number of employees are retained by the Detroit United Railway, in connection with the operation of the interurban lines.

By Special Cable.  
THE HAGUE, May 15—The Salvation Army's 25 years' existence in Holland was celebrated on Saturday. The celebration culminated with a procession in Amsterdam representing the Army's diverse activities.

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## WHEAT BOARD AGAIN TO FORE

Progressives in Canadian Parliament Anxious to Obtain Compulsory Powers for Body

OTTAWA, May 15 (Special).—The coming week in Parliament promises developments of vital interest. In the first place it is anticipated that the report of the Agricultural Committee regarding the Wheat Board will be submitted to the House of Commons.

In the second place the special committee on railway rates and the Crow's Nest Pass agreement will get down to business in earnest.

These two subjects are regarded by the Progressive members of the House of Commons as of dominating importance; as of more importance, in fact, than the tariff. To the re-statement of both the Wheat Board and the Crow's Nest Pass agreement every member of that party is pledged.

Judging by the speeches delivered in the agricultural committee last week by government members, including W. R. Motherwell, A. R. MacMaster of Brome and Frank McRae of Sherbrooke, the Wheat Board will not be reconstituted. These members all oppose compulsion. Progressive members are today frankly hopeless of success in this matter.

Even should the committee itself report in favor of re-establishment along the lines advocated by Mr. Johnston of Moose Jaw in the resolution now before the committee, it is felt that the report will be defeated in the House of Commons.

The attitude taken by Mr. Motherwell has created very considerable comment among the progressive members. The fact is recalled that Mr. Motherwell's campaign managers at the recent election represented him as favoring a compulsory Wheat Board such as was advocated in the Stewart-Riddell report, and they refused to believe that Mr. Motherwell was not responsible for the campaign literature published. They claim, further, that in anticipation of the demand being acceded to by Parliament and the Government a very large acreage has been planted in the west which otherwise would not have been seeded at all.

## DRY ACT COVERS FOREIGN LIQUOR

Supreme Court Holds Goods in Transit May Be Seized

WASHINGTON, May 15—The Supreme Court held in a decision handed down today that liquor while within the boundaries of the United States en route from one foreign port to another, can be seized under the national prohibition act.

The question came before the court under conflicting decisions in lower federal courts. The United States district court for eastern Michigan in the case of a shipment of liquor by Hiram Walker & Sons, from Canada to Mexico via Detroit, held against seizure on the ground that the treaty with Great Britain and the revised statutes permitting such a shipment had not been repealed by the Volstead law.

In another case brought by the Anchor Line, involving a shipment of liquor from Scotland to Bermuda, the United States District Court at New York held that such shipments were prohibited by the national prohibition act, which abrogated the treaty and repealed prior statutory authorization.

**SALVATION ARMY CELEBRATION**  
By Special Cable.  
THE HAGUE, May 15—The Salvation Army's 25 years' existence in Holland was celebrated on Saturday. The celebration culminated with a procession in Amsterdam representing the Army's diverse activities.

## INFLUX OF ALIENS BRINGS PROTESTS

Labor In Canada Holds It Swells Ranks of Jobless

LONDON, Ont., April 18 (Special Correspondence).—Labor's interest in immigration has been stimulated within the last year by the comparative difficulty in obtaining constant employment, and various Labor organizations of national standing have memorialized the Dominion Government on the matter of allowing skilled or unskilled workmen to enter Canada from European countries.

The subject has now been taken up by the Women's Labor Party. At a recent meeting of the local organization, restriction of immigration was favored. Mrs. W. Derry of Montreal presented the subject in a new light when she charged men brought to Canada from the British Isles with the avowed intention of becoming farm laborers merely pretended they were farmers, remained in the rural districts only a few weeks, then drifted to the cities where they usually went to swell the ranks of the unemployed.

The claim was made that if the men actually were experienced farm hands, they would remain on the farms in spite of admitted hardships, knowing the poor chance of obtaining employment in the cities.

The source of the trouble, then, it was said, is in the system which allows anyone in England or Scotland to masquerade as a farm laborer and thus to obtain permission to emigrate to Canada.

Mrs. Derry urged only government agencies be permitted to make arrangements for immigration, adding that other agencies often misrepresented conditions on Canadian farms.

Two other agencies, it was shown, which bring farm helpers to this district are the Salvation Army and individual Roman Catholic clerics, the last-named settling their newcomers in a special "colony," and being responsible for them thereafter.

It is being represented in various quarters that if the Crow's Nest Pass agreement which affects 14 commodities in the west, is put into effect, the railways will be able to give no relief to other parts of the dominion. The argument is a fairly insidious one. Should the Progressives lose in both fights the effect of their failure on the federal political situation is something to speculate about. In the meantime interest in the budget increases as the date for its submission by W. S. Fielding, May 23, approaches.

## PERIOD EXTENDED FOR PURCHASE OF VICTORY NOTES

WASHINGTON, May 15—Authority given federal reserve banks to purchase 44 per cent Victory notes direct

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## SPECIALTIES ARE STRONG FEATURES OF LONDON LIST

LONDON, May 15—There was activity in some issues on the Stock Exchange today here. Specialties were strong features. While confidence was noted in Oil group, changes in prices were mixed. Royal Dutch was 42, Shell Transport 54 and Mexican Eagle Oil 59-16.

Industrials were irregular, but sentiment was cheerful. Hudson Bay was 64. Rubber shares dropped in sympathy with the crude article. The gilt-edged list paused after showing strength. French loans were dull, following Paris. Home rails were buoyant on good trade reports. Dollar descriptions were dull but unchanged.

## GERMANY MAKES PAYMENT TO ALLIES

By Special Cable  
BERLIN, May 15—Fantastically vast figures are mentioned in the official document issued by the German Foreign Office, in which it describes what Germany has so far done in the matter of carrying out the Versailles Treaty. Thus the Government claims to have paid the Allies 3,500,000,000 gold marks for the upkeep of the armies of occupation, 1,132,853,894 going to America.

Other sums paid out include, for the upkeep of allied control commissions, 4,224,798,569 paper marks and actual cash for reparations 500,000,000 gold marks. The Government declares that huge quantities of coal and chemical products, agricultural machinery, shipping and live stock have been distributed among the Allies, including 20,000,000 kilograms of dyestuffs, valued at over 4,000,000 marks, to the United States.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

## Painters and Sculptors of Southern California Exhibit

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 5 (Special Correspondence)—The spring exhibition of the painters and sculptors of southern California is the one big open show of the year given by the Los Angeles Museum. It was instituted three years ago partly as the result of a protest that only artists belonging to some organized group were given an opportunity to exhibit in their general shows and partly, by welcoming new artists, to overcome a certain sameness in the pictures hung. There seemed to be danger of monotony. Art threatened to get into a rut.

The result has been all that the directors, and the public, hoped for. Besides the new note that was added by outside contributors, there is a noticeable improvement, due to competition in the pictures hung. The artists of Southern California.

In the first two shows given, the entries were confined to certain geographical boundaries but this last one has extended its range to include artists from San Francisco, Chicago and Santa Fe who have been visiting or painting here.

In every possible way the museum directors have tried to give in this exhibition "a square deal to all." At a given time entry blanks are sent out to all artists who have come under their notice. Printed on the blank is a long list of names of those who have attained a certain merit in the art world of southern California. From this list the artist, when submitting his work, is instructed to choose a jury of selection in three groups—sculpture, painting and miniature—each group to function separately. The 15 artists receiving the greatest number of votes, become the jury.

The signatures on the submitted works and any private mark or inscription put there by the artist is carefully covered and sealed up by the museum attendants and the work of selection begins. Each member of the jury, entering the gallery alone, chooses what he considers the most meritorious to the number indicated by the art curator. Later, the same jury, in like manner and without consultation among themselves, acts as jury of awards to decide the winners of the two William Preston Harrison prizes and the "Honorable mention."

This year there have been selected 72 pictures, 22 sculptures and 12 miniatures. It is interesting to note that of this number, 54 were selected by each of the jury working without knowledge of the choice of his fellow jurors. The small number of sculptures and miniatures submitted is no doubt due to the fact that the newly formed Sculptors League held a noticeable show a short time ago, as well as the California Miniature Society.

The first prize of \$100, offered for the best work in any medium, went to John Rich, a well-known California artist and instructor of art in the University of California, southern branch. Second prize was awarded Edouard Vysek for his oil painting, "Sisters." Honorable mention was made of Alton Clark's "Sunshine."

Ment of the old names are found in the catalogue and some new ones. Some, too, of the best are missing from the walls. Even with the amazing productivity of southwestern artists it would not be humanly possible for them to have pictures in all the exhibitions. There is a decided increase in portrait work, which shows that the southwestern school of landscape artists has entered, very successfully, into new fields.

The red cloak and strongly modeled head in the portrait of Cardinal Wolsey, by Theodore Nicholas Lukits, dominates the south wall. Mr. Lukits has just come to the coast from Chicago and will live in Los Angeles. David Tausky is another name that is not familiar, but his portrait of Captain Perford is one of the strongest in the exhibit.

There are few marines for a city

## NARCOTICS BILL UP TO PRESIDENT

Jones-Miller Measure Passes Senate Without Dissenting Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, May 15—Three departments of the government are awaiting official word from President Harding regarding the federal campaign against the illicit drug traffic in the United States.

By sending the Jones-Miller Narcotics Bill to the White House for the President's signature, Congress turned over its responsibilities in the matter to the Department of State, the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce.

Under the heads of these departments, a commission will direct the fight to rid the country of the underground agents who are responsible for the spread of the drug evil in this country.

The narcotics bill passed the Senate last Friday, virtually without discussion. So important did senators regard the question that no objections were raised when the tariff debate was side-tracked for the narcotics measure. There was not a dissenting vote.

The bill provides for a commission of three, the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, to which all matters relating to the traffic in drugs will be referred. It provides for a penalty to be imposed on all who violate the act, or who arrange for the carriage of narcotics in vessels, or in any manner, and on any merchant who handles the drugs knowingly.

In many respects it is believed that the enforcement of the narcotics law will be more difficult than running down liquor bootleggers, as the traffic is carried on more secretly.

fast extending to the very edge of the Pacific. Frank Cuprien, president of the Laguna Beach Art Association, has one, "Shimmering Sea," in which he has successfully caught the opal shades which he particularly likes to paint. Jean Mannheim and Frans Bishoff also have marines painted at Laguna Beach, the art colony of Southern California.

The desert and Indian country has come in for its share of attention. Carl Oscar Borg, Gerald Cassidy, Clyde Forsythe and John Frost have all lived and worked much in the places and among the people they have delineated.

The landscape artists are ably represented. A large canvas owned by William Harrison entitled "To Mountain Heights and Beyond" was painted by William Wendt. It was entered hours ago and will at the close of the exhibit be added to the collection of paintings by contemporary artists that has been previously presented to the museum by Mr. and Mrs. Harrison.

Hanson Puthuff, of whom one will hear more often in the coming years, has two of his characteristic landscapes. He paints always the quiet hill country. Anna Hillis, one of the stronger women artists, shows one autumn picture.

Altogether the Third Exhibition of Southern California Painters and Sculptors is a success, varied in subject and treatment, and promising well for the future.

J. A. S.

## Petrus Van der Velden's Career in New Zealand

Special from Monitor Bureau  
AUCKLAND, New Zealand—An anonymous gift of great value to the city of Wellington—a large collection of drawings and paintings by Petrus Van der Velden—has redirected attention to the life and work of the most remarkable man in the art history of this young Dominion, where in the rush of pioneering and material progress art does not flourish at all profusely. Van der Velden was a great painter.

Born in Holland, he followed his love in poverty, always buoyed up with the hope that he would succeed and win fame. At length a picture of his was hung with honor in Amsterdam, and bought by an Englishman for 800 guilders. There followed association with Jost Israel, the Australian artist, and other famous Dutchmen, who founded the Pulchri Studio with the object of reviving the old Dutch school. Van der Velden moved in this company on an equal footing, and good judges consider that his work compares with that of Jost Israel. What, then, brought him to Australia from artistic Europe and all that it held? The writer in the Wellington Evening Post, to whom your correspondent is indebted for much of the information in this article, does not say.

Van der Velden left Europe in 1890, painted and taught in Christchurch, New Zealand, for seven years, went to Australia, returned to New Zealand in 1906, and died in Auckland in 1913, at the age of 74. It would be a great mistake to say that his years in the colonies were a failure. He did splendid work, his genius was appreciated by the discerning, and he left by his example and his teaching a lasting influence in the art of New Zealand. His pictures hang in all the galleries today, and are highly prized.

But there is something pathetic and even tragic in the fact of this great artist leaving Europe and struggling with fortune in new countries where the interest in painting must be small. Van der Velden was a remarkable man in character and disposition—unconventional, uninterested in money matters, pious and tinged with deep melancholy, and entirely devoted to his art. He spent hours, sitting in a riverbed, making studies for his pictures of New Zealand mountain scenery in the Otago Gorge.

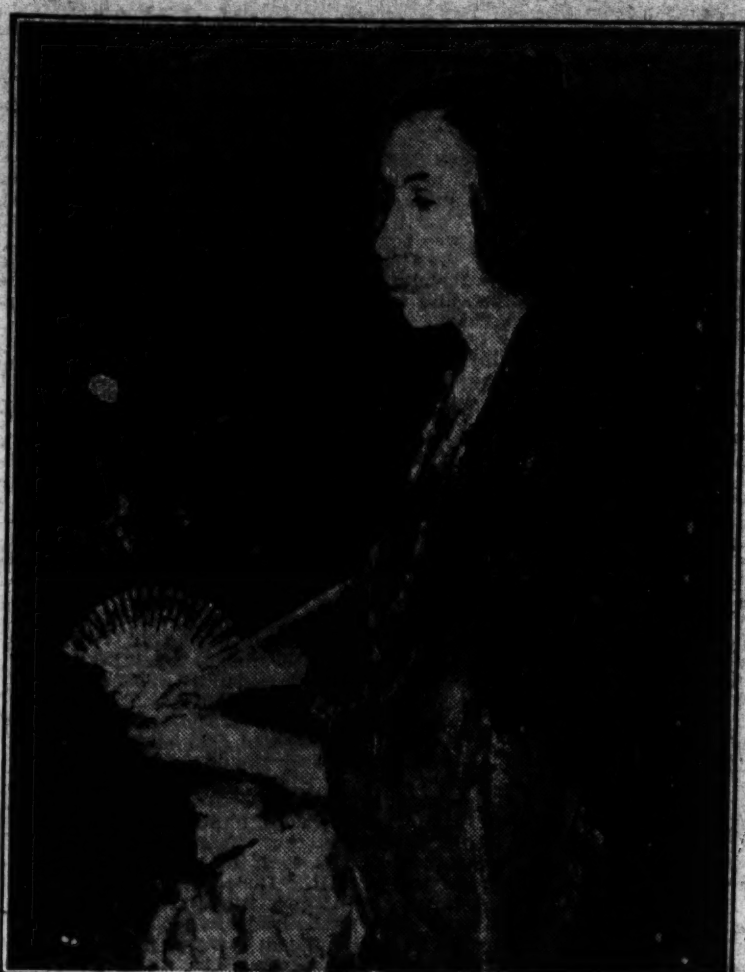
How many visitors to New Zealand galleries know that as far back as 1873 this man's works had the honor of admission to the National Gallery at Amsterdam, and that in 1887 the great Jost Israel, in superintending the hanging of his own and other eminent painters' works, gave the place of honor to Van der Velden's "Cello Player."

## CHICAGO CLUB WOMEN WELCOME LADY ASTOR

Special from Monitor Bureau  
CHICAGO, May 15—Lady Astor is Chicago's guest today, being entertained this noon at a luncheon given by leaders of women's clubs, and speaking this afternoon to women under the auspices of the Illinois League of Women Voters. Nearly 400 women gathered at noon at the Congress Hotel to lunch with Lady Astor, preliminary to the public mass meeting this afternoon.

"There are lots of things I should enjoy fighting for in this country, and I would if I were going to stay," she said shortly after her arrival in Chicago. Speaking from her experience as a daughter of two countries, she said "thinking women" of England were much the same as those in the United States. "Their ideals are the same," she said. "They are working for much the same thing."

LABOR SHORTAGE ANNOUNCED  
FITCHBURG, Mass., May 15 (Special)—A labor shortage in the city departments is reported by David A. Hartwell, commissioner of public works. This is the first labor shortage in Fitchburg since pre-war days, according to Commissioner Hartwell, who declared that the lack of laborers for highway, sewer and water departments hinges on the civil service rules governing city employees. He said that a dozen extra hands could be taken on weekly for the next few months if the men would take the examinations required.



"Augustina," From Painting by John H. Rich  
First Award in Third Los Angeles Exhibition of Painters and Sculptors of Southern California

## Water Colors by a Harvard Professor

NEW YORK, May 11 (Special Correspondence)—A group of water colors is being shown at the Erich Galleries by Prof. Arthur Pope, of the department of Fine Arts at Harvard University. Many of these paintings were made to illustrate for his classes the possibilities of a limited range of color similar to that used in most landscape painting down to the middle of the nineteenth century. In others, particularly a series of heather subjects done in Scotland, color of highest intensity without neutralization is used, much after the manner of Dodge MacKnight. The subject matter provides the main interest in Mr. Pope's work. Roman and Venetian architectural motives predominate and he has obviously been at home among the sculptured fountains and alluring vistas of continental gardens. Since no element of the subjective point of view has entered into the making of these water colors, their appeal is necessarily limited to the average visitor of exhibitions; but as guides to young art students in the rapidly growing department of the fine arts at Harvard, they have undoubtedly proven of value.

## NEW WATER BILL OPPOSED IN ISLAND

Jamaica Government's Measure Objected to by Electric Company

KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 1 (Special Correspondence)—The Government's attempt to take over by a new law the control, or ownership, of water for irrigation and otherwise is meeting with opposition from the West India Electric Company, a Canadian concern which, under a law of 1897, operates public tramways driven by electricity in Kingston, the capital of the island, and in the parish of St. Andrew, and which also supplies electric lighting. The company has presented to the Legislative Council a petition in which it prays that the proposed measure may be rejected.

The accusation is put forward that the Government has made a recurring endeavor to obtain control of all the water and streams of the island, despite the fact that the attempt has been defeated in the past by the action of the council. The bill, it is urged, would be an unwarrantable interference with private rights, would hamper private capital taking up development here, and would stand in the way of landowners selling their property. The part of the new measure which is declaratory of laws which already exist is said to be unnecessary, and the parts that are new are objected to as originating from a policy pursued "only in remote and unsettled regions of the Empire, or in other portions thereof with totally dissimilar conditions."

It is further contended by the petitioners that the provisions of this bill only commend themselves to persons outside the island, having no rights here capable of being affected, who wish to acquire water rights under conditions different from those now existing. The bill will prevent future development, they say, except with government sanction, and it will tend toward exploitation of the island by large capitalists and syndicates.

OURANS COMING TO NEW YORK  
HAVANA, May 14—A Cuban team of 19 amateur fencers will start tomorrow for New York for a series of contests with members of the New York Athletic Club. Major Ramon Fontes will head the team as captain, but will not participate in the matches.

## THEATRICAL NEW YORK

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## Light Opera in Oakland

OAKLAND, Cal., May 2 (Special)—The experiment of reviving former popular favorites among the comic operas will be tried in the Oakland Municipal Auditorium this summer. Ferris Hartman will lead the cast, and Paul Steindorff will conduct the orchestra, which has been selected, though the cast is not yet complete. Dramatic critics of all the newspapers of San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda have been appointed a committee to select the repertoire, and the whole presentation is a sort of semi-professional undertaking. Admission prices after the first week are to be scaled to meet expenses, and no effort is to be made to make a profit from the revival of these once popular favorites. While the entire list of comic and light operas to be presented has not been completed, announcement is made that among the certainties are "The Gelsa," "The Idol's Eye," "The Wizard of the Nile," "The Wedding Day," "The Merry Widow," "The Bohemian Girl" and "The Chocolate Soldier." The Oakland city government, Mayor H. W. Davies, the Chamber of Commerce, and other organizations and prominent men have given their encouragement and financial support to this summer season.

## BRITISH UNDERCUT IN BUILDING SHIPS

Keen Competition Reduces Lead, Lloyd's Register Shows

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, April 13—Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding returns for the quarter ending March 31 has just been issued, and forms an interesting commentary on the condition of what was once one of the most prosperous industries of Great Britain. Thirty years ago Great Britain launched over 80 per cent of the ships she built, whereas now she is responsible for barely 60 per cent. In the year before the war the ships she built for countries abroad were valued at over £11,000,000; at the moment she has under construction for abroad about 575,000 tons representing a pre-war value of under £3,500,000.

It should not be inferred from these figures that the shipping industry in other countries is in a flourishing condition. As a matter of fact the reverse is the case. The tonnage now building abroad is about 373,000 tons lower than at the end of the preceding quarter, but the point which most concerns British shipbuilders is that they are not able to compete with other countries, notably Holland, France and Germany, for the few orders to be had.

During the first quarter of 1922 only 51,000 tons were laid down in this country as against 67,000 tons abroad, so that unless a remarkable change takes place soon, the British share of the world's output will fall still further, from 60 per cent to 43 per cent.

Lloyd's return shows that on March 31 there were altogether something over 3,500,000 tons of merchant shipping under construction throughout the world (excluding Germany, whose figures are not available), or about half as much as the figure for Jan. 1, 1921. In reality the shrink-

age is even greater, for out of the total said to be under construction there are some 950,000 tons on which work has been discontinued and a great deal of the British share, or nearly 2,500,000 tons, is halted owing to the engineering lockout.

One feature of the return of considerable interest is the number of oil tankers under construction. Altogether there are 95 of these vessels being built, aggregating over 600,000 tons, of which Great Britain is responsible for 416,000 tons, while the United States comes a poor second with 87,000. Another point of note is that the war expedients have not survived; wood and composite ships under construction total just over 3000 tons and concrete vessels have disappeared altogether. This, of course, largely accounts for the tremendous slump in the United States, where tonnage under construction is now 136,000 tons, 84 per cent of the total building there in March, 1921.

The root of the trouble in the shipbuilding trade is not so much that the war shrinkage has been replaced, and that trade is bad, but that shipbuilding costs are too high. It now costs £12-£14 per ton to build a ship in England, as against £6 per ton before the war, and though the increase is not so large in other countries it is nevertheless true that everywhere there is a tendency to keep old vessels in harness when they would certainly be scrapped as uneconomical if new vessels could be built at a reasonable figure.

## "Sherwood" Given at Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, May 12 (Special Correspondence)—The Women's Undergraduate Association of the University of Pennsylvania gave two week-end matinee performances out-of-doors of Alfred Noyes' "Sherwood." The stage was the greensward amid the trees of the Botanical Gardens. The twittering of the birds enhanced the arboreal atmosphere in which the stately cadences of the verse told the story of Robin Hood competing with a royal lover for the hand of the fair Maid Marian. Students of schools and colleges in the vicinity of Philadelphia enlarged the audience and a substantial sum was realized by the efforts of the young actors for the building of their projected clubhouse.

The success of an al fresco performance is largely gauged by the ability of the speakers to project their voices beyond the power of wandering breezes to dissipate or extraneous waves of sound to inundate them. In this regard the players were signally successful. For months they had drilled assiduously with a competent trainer, Olive Hart, and a rehearsed effect—such as a dog-fight that started shortly after the opening—could throw them off their balance or out of the picture of composure and a perfect familiarity with the lines. They are lines of beauty, good to know by heart and good to hear.

Mr. Noyes had written from England of the pleasure in learning of this careful, thoughtful production, and he expressed regret that he could not come to see it.

The principals numbered 40; a chorus of 50 had the support of piano, violins and cello; there were outlaws, rustics, ladies and court dancers to the number of 56 besides. The singing was extremely good; it never wavered from the pitch and it was sufficiently declamatory without becoming strident. The heavy rôle of Robin Hood sat lightly on the symmetrical shoulders and the buoyant temperament of Dorothy Yocell. She was one of the many whom it was hard to imagine in the rôle of Portia in the class-room. These clever girls effected easily the transition from twentieth century sophistication to the greenwood of Nottinghamshire.

Maid Marian, as Rose Sharpe played the part, was "a dancing shape, an image gay," yet sweetly sympathetic and serious, with, as the mutations of the text required, Lillian Zimmerman's Friar Tuck bespoke the high living and plain thinking of that Falstaffian character. A shining apparition, able to sit the smooth white horse convincingly, was Florence Cruch's King Richard, and Anna Melville and Josephine Willis, king and queen of a delightful fairy dominion, won hearts as they held all eyes. The incidental dances made a tasteful and appropriate frillsense never protruded to the point of satiety, and the performance moved forward without hurry and without undue delay. The audience in its applause gave vent to a genuine sentiment of pleasure that owed nothing to friendly indulgence and polite pretense.

F. L. W.

## AIR MAIL GETS \$1,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 13—The House today agreed to a Senate amendment to the post office appropriation bill providing \$1,000,000 for operation of the New York-San Francisco Air Mail Service for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

## BACK-TO-BIBLE PLAN STARTS

CINCINNATI, May 15—Mailing of Bible quotations to editors of every recognized publication in the United States was begun today by the Back-to-the-Bible Bureau of Cincinnati. The bureau is non-sectarian.

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## Musical News and Reviews

## Annual Westmoreland Festival

MANCHESTER, Eng., April 29 (Special Correspondence)—The delightful market-town of Kendal has been the center of musical interest in the North of England during the week now ending. Westmoreland is a county now ending a city, or even a large town, and may, from the point of population merely, be looked upon as an aggregation of villages and hamlets, yet it holds the distinction of being the originator and pioneer of the competitive festival movement in England, a movement fraught with much importance to the spread of musical culture. It is fitting that this Westmoreland organization should honor the name of its founder and entitle itself the "Mary Wakefield Westmoreland Festival," for her home deserves to be held in grateful memory in this home of her enthusiastic labor, and far beyond it.

This is the twenty-seventh actual festival held at Kendal. As the competitors are almost exclusively drawn from villages and small towns, the opening day is given to school children. Choral music necessarily plays the chief part in the programs, but instrumental music is fairly well represented.

One splendid feature of the palmy days of the festival is still preserved, and it is one that might well be copied by the much more ambitious festivals of Morecombe and Blackpool. The leading choirs from the biggest villages appear first in competition with one another, but on the succeeding days they sing in combination with each other and with orchestra, and produce works of the severe quality of Bach's cantata, "A Stronghold Sure," or the lighter cantatas of Coleridge-Taylor, both of which appeared in their evening programs.

One other feature calls for special mention. At the public concerts given on the two evenings of the festival, the Hallé Orchestra was engaged, with Hamilton Hartly conducting. By this happy arrangement the competitors of the festival have the opportunity of hearing other and better music than they make themselves, and the choral competitors have the advantage of singing with a great orchestra and under the direction of a first-rate conductor. These combined advantages ought to be within the reach of all festival competitors. They would tend to do away with a good deal of the provincialism which characterizes competitive festivals by the association with the highest type of musical art.

The purely orchestral sections of Mr. Hart's programs were chosen with great judgment and obviously with an eye to the pleasure of a country audience, keen about music but with few opportunities of hearing an orchestra. To this end they were as representative of different types and schools as opportunity allowed.

"Water-Music," of Handel, was followed by the Bach cantata, Mozart's Symphony in G was followed by Stravinsky's "Firebird," Mendelssohn's "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture was followed by Ravel's fantastic suite, "Mother Goose," and Tschalkowsky's "Theme and Variation." Miss Elsie Suddaby sang Mozart's "Dove Song," and an air of Tschalkowsky's, and Walter Hyde sang Lohengrin's "Tarewell," as well as the solos in "His Master's Voice." Reference should also be made to the singing of Miss Suddaby and Hamilton Harris, in "The Death of Minnehaha." There was certainly something for all tastes in the programs of the two concerts which brought the festival to a close, but the more classical pieces were obviously enjoyed the most. The outstanding feature of the festival was the performance of the Bach cantata, the choral melody of which is that commonly known as "Luther's Hymn." The text of "A Stronghold Sure" is from the forty-sixth psalm, and to sing so complex and rhapsodic a work was a very searching test for a chorus gathered together from remote villages and only coming together one day before the performance.

Plunket Greene acted as adjudicator in the adult section of the singing competitions and gave, as he usually does, some very good advice to the competitors. He spoke appreciatively of the high standard of the singing, though he complained that the choirs sometimes used dialect words instead of pure English (a very common thing in the north of England).

## Community Singing Season in Melbourne

MELBOURNE, Vic., April 10 (Special Correspondence)—In November last, Australia's first Music Week was

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held in Melbourne. The enthusiasm aroused in democratic forms of music was so great that the committee were encouraged to continue their work on a permanent basis. This committee has been reformed, and is now known as the Music Week and Community Singing Association of Victoria. Its patron is His Excellency, the Governor Lord Stradbroke; its chairman, the Ormond Professor of Music in the Melbourne University, W. A. Laver, and its honorary secretary Gibson Young. The chief immediate function of this association is to organize permanent community singing activities in this state, and to this end it will open its season at the end of April with a community singing season in the Melbourne Town Hall in the lunch hour. The hope at present is that the public will so support the movement that it will be possible to hold these entertainments weekly. Actual community singing will be interspersed with solo items by our most eminent musicians. The conductors for the season include Frederick Earp, Frederick Newton, J. Sutton Crow, A. B. Lane, George English and Gibson Young.

## Marie Hall in Violin Recital

LONDON, May 2 (Special Correspondence)—Marie Hall gave a violin recital at Wigmore Hall on Saturday afternoon, April 22, with Charlton Keith at the piano. She is doing good work in her steady search for violin solos by contemporary British composers, and on this occasion seemed rather slight, they had at any rate the interest of novelties and the recommendation of having been really written for the violin—not adapted from piano pieces which most people prefer in the original.

Two solid eighteenth century sonatas by Beethoven—the sonata in G major, as well as the one in E major for violin and piano—were an unfamiliar work by F. M. Veracini, the accompaniment to which had been arranged from the original figured bass by Frank Merrick. The Veracini was not up to the level of the Bach, but both sonatas lost something of interest in the performance. One hums for words to describe Marie Hall's playing, such terms as "excellent," "elegant," "easy" trip readily to the pen, but "expression" only overcomes, and "emotion" comes not at all. However, she was handicapped by her accompanist, whose ideas of tone balance, and blend were quite perfunctory, and whose hard, dogmatic playing of Bach's contrapuntal passages upset the ensemble.

The British violin solos already mentioned consisted of an "Old Chinese Folk-Song," by Eugene Goossens, "La Capricieuse," by Elgar (which was played without much caprice of style), "Lullaby," by Alice Verne Brett, an effective Yalse Bende, by Gustav Holst (where Marie Hall showed her brilliant, energetic qualities) and a graceful Spanish dance and Moto Perpetuo, by Thomas F. Morris.

An endeavor to broaden the influence of music in the work and play of America is the declared purpose of the Music Industries Chamber of Commerce in arranging for a six-day conference to open June 5 at the Hotel Commodore, New York. John J. Davis, Secretary of Labor, will deliver an address on "The Influence of Music in Industry."

## CAMPS

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# Every Passing Day Sees More Changes Up and Down Piccadilly

London, England,  
Special Correspondence

WHATEVER may be the case as regards other parts of London; anyone, however unobtrusive, who returns to Piccadilly from the Continent or the empire overseas after perhaps only a few years' absence, is bound to be impressed by its structural changes since he or she last sauntered along that familiar thoroughfare.

New buildings have sprung up every few yards throughout its length, and old landmarks have vanished utterly. Even those that have so far resisted the onslaught of the ambitious architect and speculative builder will, in many instances, be found to have put on entirely fresh faces. Big blocks of flats, mammoth hotels, imposing insurance offices and banks, gigantic "stores," and so forth have ousted their modest predecessors and utterly changed the whole outward character and appearance of the Piccadilly one knew a mere 10 years ago.

Rumor has it, too, that even more startling innovations are planned for materialization as soon as industrial conditions return to anything like normal. There is, for instance, a disquieting whisper that the time-hallowed precincts of Devonshire House itself have been purchased by a wealthy syndicate who intend to erect a picture-palace, or something equally inappropriate, on its historic site. The once trim garden at the back is now but an untidy wilderness; the walls are disfigured by blatant hoardings, bearing the grim announcement, "To be Let or Sold"; and the handsome iron gates are now replaced by hideous scaffolding.

Then, at the corner of Stratton Street, and almost next door to Devonshire House, is another doomed feature of Piccadilly. This is the mansion which was for so long the West End home of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Only recently the contents were put up at auction, and the building itself is to be converted into flats.

Commencing his pilgrimage at Hyde Park Corner, and strolling eastward toward the Circus, the returned exile wandering along Piccadilly will come upon changes thick and fast, and at practically every step. Gloucester House, for example, once the residence of the Duke of Cambridge, is now a glorified motor showroom, with a big block of flats above. The Bachelors Club still stands at the corner of Hamilton Place, but there is a new corner confronting it. This is the Argentine Club, occupying the gorgeous mansion built by the meteoric Mr. George Herring, and reputed to be the accepted rallying place of South American millionaires in London.

At the busy junction where Park Lane runs into Piccadilly is the newly installed branch of a very old bank which is said to have royalty and half the peerage for its clientele; and close at hand is that haunt of literary ladies, the Lyceum Club. Until 12 months or so ago it occupied premises a few doors farther west. At one time these latter portals housed the Hyde Park Club, which has now disappeared. Their present occupants are the Royal Air Force Club who, owing to the generosity of Lord Cowdray, have turned the old building into a palatial caravanserai. The Cavalry Club adjoining it has been largely extended, and the Cavendish, cheek by jowl, is a comparatively new arrival.

## The Earth Is Catching Up With Mars

By EDWARD SKINNER KING

THIS is a favorable time to see the brighter planets. Venus and Mercury are now evening stars, the former glowing with great intensity in the west, while Saturn and Jupiter brighten the southern sky. But the planet Mars excels all these in popular interest. Rising late in the evening after red Antares in the southeast, its ruddy appearance makes it a conspicuous object. During the last month it has doubled its brightness and is still increasing. By the first of June it will be more than a rival for Jupiter in luminosity.

Every other year Mars and the earth come near together. To be more exact, Mars comes to opposition, as it is called, at intervals of 780 days. The planet circles the sun in 687 days—the length of the Martian year—while the earth requires only 365 days. The relative positions of the earth and Mars may be likened to those of two runners on concentric race tracks. At present the earth is overtaking Mars, as they course around the sun. The accompanying diagram shows the positions occupied by the two planets at different dates. It will be seen that at opposition Mars, earth, and sun lie on the same straight line. The intervening distance between the two planets is rapidly diminishing. During the last month each day brought us 600,000 miles nearer. At present Mars is about 51,000,000 miles away. On June 18, the date of closest approach, the distance will be only 42,400,000 miles, the nearest the planet has been since 1908.

As the orbit or path of Mars is quite eccentric, it has been drawn in the diagram as a circle off from center. The displacement is such that the path comes nearest to the point where the earth is in the latter part of August. Here the distance between the two orbits is only 35,000,000 miles. The most favorable oppositions are those occurring when the earth passes Mars in this portion of its path. Should opposition occur six months earlier or later it will be where the orbits are farthest apart, or about 61,000,000 miles. If the paths were true concentric circles, then the closest approach would always be the same, and come exactly at opposition. From the diagram, it will be noted that Mars is nearest to the earth eight days after the opposition of June 10. This is due to the convergence of the two paths.

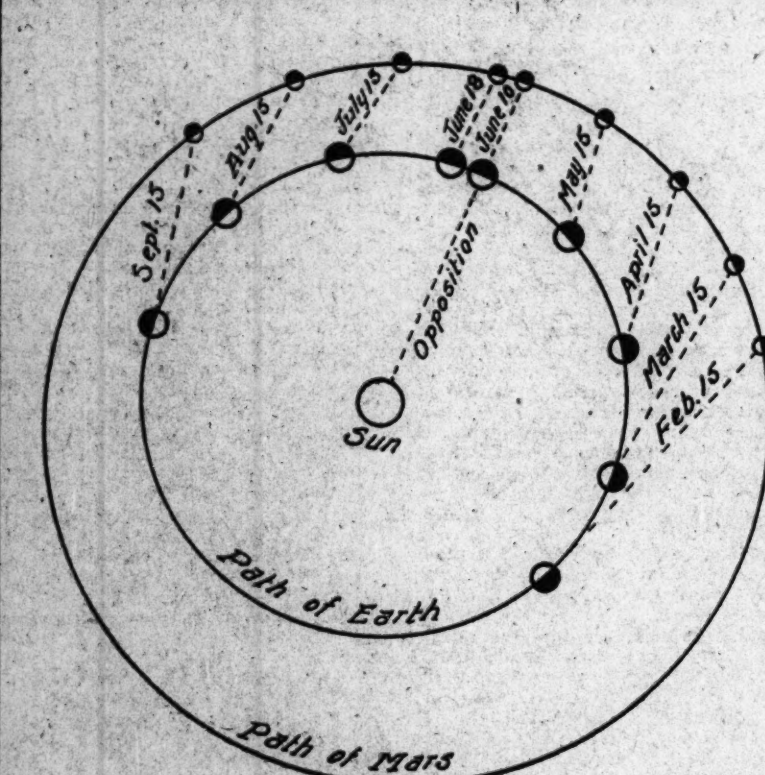
Mars as a Proof to Theories

Now that the earth on the inner track is passing Mars on the outer track, the superior speed of the earth

makes Mars appear to back up, or as astronomers say, retrograde. Later, the planet will be seen to resume its forward movement among the stars. Thus, the apparent path of Mars in the sky exhibits a series of loops in the course of time, most perplexing to the ancient astronomers, who thought that they were observing from a

This is due to the greater distance from the sun, the lighting and heating planet for Mars as it is for the other planets. Moreover, from the smaller size and probably advanced age, it has little atmosphere to conserve the solar warmth.

In 1877 Prof. Asaph Hall of Washington discovered the two moons



Relative Positions of Mars and the Earth

stationary earth. Mars played a prominent part in establishing the Copernican theory. From the accurate observations of this planet by Tycho Brahe, Kepler discovered his famous laws of planetary motion, by trying key after key of hypothesis until he found one to fit.

Although the Martian year is nearly twice the terrestrial year, yet the Martian day is only a few minutes more than 24 hours. Mars is smaller than the earth. Its diameter is about half and its mass about a tenth those of our planet. The force of gravity is much less. A ton of coal would weigh only 760 pounds in Mars. It would seem that the Martians, if any exist, would need coal to keep warm, because they receive less than one-half the light and heat enjoyed on earth.

which he called Phobos and Deimos. Fear and Terror, the attendants of war. It is curious how this discovery was anticipated years before. Kepler in a letter to Galileo said in almost a jocular way that now since Jupiter was found to have four moons, he would like to discover two for Mars, six or eight for Saturn, and perhaps one apiece for Mercury and Venus. Dean Swift also, in "Gulliver's Travels," speaks of the Lilliputian astronomers as having discovered "two lesser stars or satellites which revolve around Mars." He also says that the inner moon revolves in the space of 10 hours, and the outer one in 2 1/2 hours. As a matter of fact, Phobos makes the circuit in less than eight hours and Deimos in 30 hours. As a con-

sequence of such rapid motion Phobos always rises in the west and sets in the east as seen by Martian observers. It passes through its phases from new to full with startling rapidity. It is so near the planet that it can be seen only within 70 degrees of the Martian equator. Deimos rises regularly in the east, but its great eastward motion delays its setting for more than 48 hours.

These satellites are extremely minute bodies. Prof. E. C. Pickering measured their size by ingeniously comparing them with an artificial satellite made by covering the image of Mars with a metal plate having a tiny perforation. It was very difficult to obtain a hole small enough to furnish a point of light as faint as the moons. At last it was accomplished by one who had previously drilled a hole through a cambric needle from end to end, converting the needle to a tube. The diameter of the moons were found by such means to be in the vicinity of six or seven miles. For Professor Hall to discover such tiny objects was like seeing from the State House in Boston a golf ball held over the Woolworth Building in New York.

### The Polar Caps

The axis on which Mars turns in 24 hours and 37 minutes is inclined to the plane of its orbit, and thus gives the planet seasons. The white polar caps show the influence of the seasonal changes. As Holmes writes, "The snows that glittered on the disk of Mars melted, and the planet's fiery orb. Rolls in the crimson summer of the year."

The polar caps may be masses of snow and ice as found in the polar regions of the earth, but it would seem that the whiteness visible may be no more than hoar frost. At the best there is very little water in Mars. This affords for some an explanation for the so-called "canals" that they are the means by which the scanty moisture is conserved. The seasonal change along their line seen by some observers are referred to the effect of irrigation. Others think that they are cracks or rifts which naturally afford growth with the more favorable conditions of summer. All these are difficult questions, for observations of Mars with the highest telescopic power used is not much better than examining the moon with a good opera glass. It is hoped that new methods may be produced to solve the mystery of Mars and its "canals."

The present opposition will give an excellent opportunity for students of Mars. The next opposition, in 1924, will be even more favorable. No hope may be had from such wild schemes, exploited in the press last year, as using a rotating mirror of mercury in a mine shaft. The work must be done in a more painstaking and withal prosaic way.

Signaling the Men of Mars

As to people in Mars and exchanging signals with them, the thought appeals to us all, and we could wish we might have satisfactory evidence of life there and enter into communication with our neighbors. To signal Mars we should have to employ gigantic designs. Right here a difficulty intrudes, for now the dark side of the earth is turned toward Mars. This is apparent from examining our diagram. The illuminated side of the earth is always toward the sun. But how about fares of electric lights? Here it must be remarked that at present the earth as viewed from Mars is nearly in line with the blinding sun. To any people in Mars the earth now is an evening star losing itself in the brightness of the sunset sky. In June the earth will be quite invisible to Mars just as Venus is invisible to us when it is between the earth and the sun.

These difficulties do not preclude the possibility of life or real communication with Mars in some form, perhaps unknown at present, as were the telephone and radio a few years ago. In speaking of the stars, the president of the Royal Astronomical Society said recently: "It has seemed a presumption, bordering almost on impiety, to deny to them inhabitants of the same order of creation as ourselves. But we forget the prodigality of nature. How many acorns are scattered for one that grows into an oak? And need she be so careful of her stars than of her acorns? The economy of nature has not fallen on her department. If, indeed, she has no greater aim than to provide a home for her pampered child Man, it would be just like her methods to scatter a million stars whereof but two or three might happily achieve the purpose."

The country house in the quiet Kentish village of Down, where Charles Darwin lived for 40 years, is being offered for sale. It ought to become a national possession, for here the great naturalist's work was accomplished. It was in 1842 that Darwin and his family, who had been living in Gower Street, left London and settled at Down House, in the little village of Down, three or four miles from Orpington where Ruskin published his books. He had been weary of house hunting, and so almost in despair he came to settle in Down, standing 400 feet above the sea-level on a plateau of chalk, and commanding beautiful views of the "shaws," or straggling strips of wood, capping the hillsides or looking down into the plowed lands of the valleys. When Darwin went there a coach drive of 20 miles was the only means of access; later on he had to put up with a drive of 10 miles from Croydon; his gardener acting as coachman, and even today Down is unconnected with the railway. No more secluded spot could have been found in which he could conduct his experiments and pursue his meditations.

### Darwin's Old Home in Kent Offered for Sale

The house when Darwin took it was a square brick building of three stories, covered with shabby whitewash and overhanging tiles, and standing in about 13 acres of land. Darwin covered the house with stucco, built a "bow" extending up three stories, and added a drawing-room and a study. By lowering the neighboring lane, erecting flint walls, and planting trees he gave it the secluded appearance it has since maintained.

In the village of Down he was liked by everybody; in his own household he was beloved and respected. Distinguished servants from all countries came to shake him by the hand, to discuss his latest views, or to hear of that wonderful experiment, extending over 30 years, to show the action of earthworms in the formation of vegetable mould. Haeckel was one of these savants to find that Darwin "captivated my whole heart in the first hour of our meeting, just as his great work had formerly, on my first reading it, taken my whole understanding by storm." Gladstone, visiting Sir John Lubbock at High Elms, was taken over one Sunday afternoon to have his first meeting with the great naturalist, and as the statesman walked away, so Morley tells us, Darwin, "shading his eyes with his hand against the evening rays, said to me in unaffected satisfaction, 'What an honor that such a great man should come to visit me!'"

Of late years Darwin's home has been a school. Whatever it becomes in the future it should be carefully preserved, and the best way of doing that is to place it in national keeping.

## AERONAUTICS

By E. P. VARNER

### The Meaning of Research in Aeronautics

IT HAS often been the case in the development of an industrial art that the empirical methods of the practical mechanic were followed up to the point where they ceased to give results, intensive research and the application of laboratory methods to practical industrial problems coming along as a measure of desperation. In the electrical industries and in the manufacture of automobiles, for example, industrial research took a comparatively minor part at first but has assumed a place of constantly growing importance with the passage of time.

Aeronautics is in a somewhat different position in this respect, for it was impossible to produce aircraft which would fly at all unless every bit of information that could be found was utilized in their construction. The importance of research, therefore, was realized in the very beginning in airplane work, but even so, the scope of that research has greatly widened since the early days of flight and it is realized now more than ever before that the aeronautical engineer must lean heavily on the laboratory investigator for the data on which his work is to be based.

### Three Important Classes

The research work done in connection with aircraft and their parts can be divided into three classes. The first of these, and the most immediately interesting to the designer, is that class of investigation designed to furnish direct information on particular types of craft and to indicate the ways in which they should be modified to improve their performance. The second class is of more general use and more permanent importance. It includes studies whose ultimate aim is the securing of fundamental data applying to many different designs. The testing of wings which may be used on many different aircraft is an example of this class, while the example is found in the making of experiments intended to lead to the derivation of general rules for designing aircraft more stable than those now available. Finally, in the third class, fall those studies belonging essentially to the laboratory and of interest to the worker there rather than to the designer or engineer. Such researches are dealt with the best form of instrument for a given class of work or with the steadiness of flow in an artificial air stream wherein models are tested may not seem of immediate interest to the constructor of aircraft, but they are none the less of vital importance in improving the equipment by the use of which immediately useful data are obtained.

### The Research Organizations

In addition to being classified in respect of its object, research can be arranged in various divisions dependent upon its source. In a general way it may be said that those organizations to which we must look for most of our experimental work fall under the headings of governmental, educational, and industrial institutions. Each of these three has a certain function and it is very desirable that there should be cooperation between them which will insure that the energies of every laboratory and every investigator will be directed in the most efficient manner and that unnecessary duplication of effort will be avoided.

Governmental institutions usually have more money at their disposal than any other class. This is particularly the case in the present condition of aeronautics, when the industry is struggling in the throes of the transition from war to peace, while the governmental plant established during the war is still available for the continuation of research of interest and value to the air services. It is necessary, therefore, for those researches which involve the expenditure of large sums of money on the maintenance of an elaborate testing plant. No such plant is in the hands of the industry, for it was governmental policy during the war to keep the aircraft manufacturers hard at work on production and to concentrate research in the hands of the Air Service where its results would be immediately available to all who could profit by them instead of being preserved as trade secrets.

In more ordinary times than these, the function of the government research establishments would be primarily, although by no means exclusively, the testing of apparatus of aircraft and their equipment, governmental testing having the merit of unquestioned impartiality and possessing a validity which can never be equaled by tests made by manufacturers themselves where the merits of their products are at stake. The government is also best equipped to undertake investigations bearing particularly on the naval or military use of aircraft. It is therefore obvious that the maintenance of governmental research is of vital concern to the future of aeronautics, and no blow which could be struck at aeronautics would be more serious than a decrease in the facilities afforded for the work of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the Engineering Division of the Air Service.

### Four University Laboratories

Work carried out by educational institutions is necessarily more limited in its expenditures unless the university is fortunate enough to find a benefactor who will liberally endow an aeronautical laboratory. At present the scope of the work is necessarily limited, although a few institutions of learning have been able to prosecute connected programs of research. There are four universities in the United States which have aeronautical laboratories of their own. One of these laboratories, that at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been particularly fortunate in securing financial assistance from the Army in return for the conduct of a

great number of tests for the Army Air Service. In England, too, there is a wind tunnel for aircraft experiments at North London College, while on the continent Göttingen and Aachen have aerodynamical laboratories. The University of Moscow had a very fine laboratory running before the war, but no news has come of its operation since the Russian revolution.

Assuming that the educational institution is to have a laboratory, but that it must always be circumscribed as to funds, its best function seems to be the conduct of research on the development of apparatus and on experimental methods, together with studies of those questions which at first sight appear purely academic and in which it is difficult to interest a government department or a corporation pledged to show immediate results to Congress or the stockholders.

### Industrial Broad-mindedness

Finally, the rôle of industrial research must be considered. This, almost unknown three decades ago, has come to be a factor of tremendous importance in the maintenance and increase of the power of great corporations. For reasons already suggested, industrial research has not played a large part in aeronautics as yet, only two companies in the United States, three in England and two in Germany having real aeronautical laboratories of their own and even those few being much restricted in their work by lack of funds at present. The investigations conducted under the direct auspices of aircraft corporations will, however, undoubtedly be a factor of great importance in the future and their logical sphere would appear to be first the securing of information with a view to improvement of particular designs and second the search for fundamental data of general application.

The outlook for corporations in all lines of industry has become constantly broader in the last few years and it is now very common for them to conduct at their own expense lengthy programs of research without immediate obvious application and then to publish the results, making them freely available to all, realizing that they can best benefit by those advances which assist the industry as a whole and which encourage the general application of research to industrial purposes.

### Co-operation Imperative

Whatever the source of the research work, the necessity for co-operation cannot be too strongly or too often emphasized. There is so much to learn that it is extremely regrettable when time is wasted by repetition of experiments earlier performed elsewhere. Among the most necessary accessories to the extensive conduct of research is an international clearing house for the results. It is in disseminating information, both in America and elsewhere, as to the work that has been done in aeronautics everywhere that the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and other similar governmental organizations are finding one of their most important functions.

Another need equally vital is the training of research workers in large numbers, and this demand can only be satisfied by educational institutions. The mental qualities required in a successful experimenter are rarely found in combination with that unremitting devotion to his subject which leads the student to disregard the smallness of the material reward that usually comes to a research scientist. The loss through inadequate training of such men as possess both the ability and interest can only be characterized as a calamity.

Last Friday afternoon, when Governor Cox signed the bill providing for an airplane landing field in East Boston, the wheels were definitely set in motion toward a development which should be little less than epochal in the use of aircraft in New England. This measure raises Boston at one jump from one of the most unfavorable positions among American cities to one of the best in respect of the utilization of aircraft. While New York must still depend on fields far out on Long Island, and while most other cities have private or municipal fields from one-half to three-quarters of an hour away from the business district, the visitor to Boston will now be able to arrive by airplane at the East Boston field and to get from there to the shopping or financial centers in less than 15 minutes by street railway. Only Chicago and Washington as dominant large American cities are as advantageously taken care of in respect of the location of their fields.

### The Disposal of a Famous Swedish Royal Library

King Gustavus IV Adolphus of Sweden, the last of the Wasas to reign in the land of the Wasas, and who was forced to resign his throne in 1809, was a keen collector of books and a bibliophile of distinction. He left his beloved books to his son, Gustavus, Prince of Wasa.

The Prince of Wasa left the Wasa library, as it has always been called, to his daughter, Carola, the consort of the then Crown Prince, afterward King Albert of Saxony. King Friedrich August III inherited the library and some time ago the former King decided to part with it, and it was sold and is about to be exhibited in Berlin. The Wasa library was, up to the time of the revolution, located in the George wing of the former residential palace in Dresden and consists of about 3000 volumes. It contains many treasures from the eighteenth century, and King Gustavus IV seems to have been particularly interested in memoirs, especially from the time of the French Revolution; this collection is, in fact, singularly comprehensive. There are also a number of belles-lettres works, many with exquisite copper plates. Most of the books are first editions, embellished with the Swedish royal crown in gold and a "G" as super ex libris.



## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Very Dearest Frieze

MOST of us love a kewpie doll, and better still, a really truly baby. Not quite kawaii, because they are lovelier, and not quite babies, because they are only almost real. Are 16 baby boys I know of having a perpetually happy time of it on the balustrade of a marble stair. No, they are not sliding down that balustrade. They are winding up it, in peasant-like procession, a very garland of babyhood—in marble.

## On the North Stair

On the north stair Baby Gardener toys with spade and rake. Facing him, Entomologist with his net bewitchingly misses butterflies. Such a round-faced Baby Student in student cap bends in baby curves over a marble book. Baby Printer finds printing just the greatest game. Baby Musician holds a lyre, the inevitable symbol of music, while his busy little brother mixes mystery (or mud-pies) in a mortar. Electrician explores the intricacies of a tiny telephone (since he hasn't yet discovered radio), and, sage as only a baby can be, Baby Astronomer peers into dim distances. Children, can you see them, placed with varied symmetry, in graceful ascent up the marble stair?

On the south stair, Cook and Chemist, Fisherman, Hunter and Mechanician strike rhythmic poses amid fruited and flowery festoons. Two other of the darlings look happily not the least like the mythological Mars and Bacchus they represent, and while the one is supposed to be polishing a helmet and the other to be waving a merry glass, we know they are just having baby fun. Baby Farmer with sheath and sickle seems the sweetest player on this side of the stair.

They are the dearest babies—almost, and it is just the very dearest frieze; and you will find it, if you go to Washington, in the entrance hall of the Library of Congress, the shared possession of every American boy and girl.

## Other Boys Close By

There are other boys at play in this beautiful entrance hall. On either side of the stair a buttress separates each group of eight into two groups of four. On the flat top of the south buttress little America, wearing a feathered head-dress and wampum necklace and carrying a bow and arrow, is playing Indian. His companion, a little naked Negro, Africa, sits pointing to his native continent on a marble globe.

Directly opposite, the north buttress holds Asia, a Mongolian boy, whose silken robes are wonderfully depicted in shaded marble folds. A dragon-jar beside him symbolizes the ceramic art of China and Japan. Europe, classically garbed, is equipped with book, lyre and doric column, representing the literature, music and architecture of civilization.

## Boys of All Sorts

These boys are seated in attitudes of purposeful serenity. Perhaps you are thinking of them in color and fancy the gay feathers and bright heads of the American Indian, the Negro Africa's shining black skin, the soft sheen of the Mongolian's silken robes and pale color in the Caucasian European's classic dress. And yes, the color is there, but not quite in the way you might expect, for it is not the color of the spectrum but of sculpture that one finds in these marble figures of little boys, a rich and various color of moldings and depressions brought out in many degrees of light and shade.

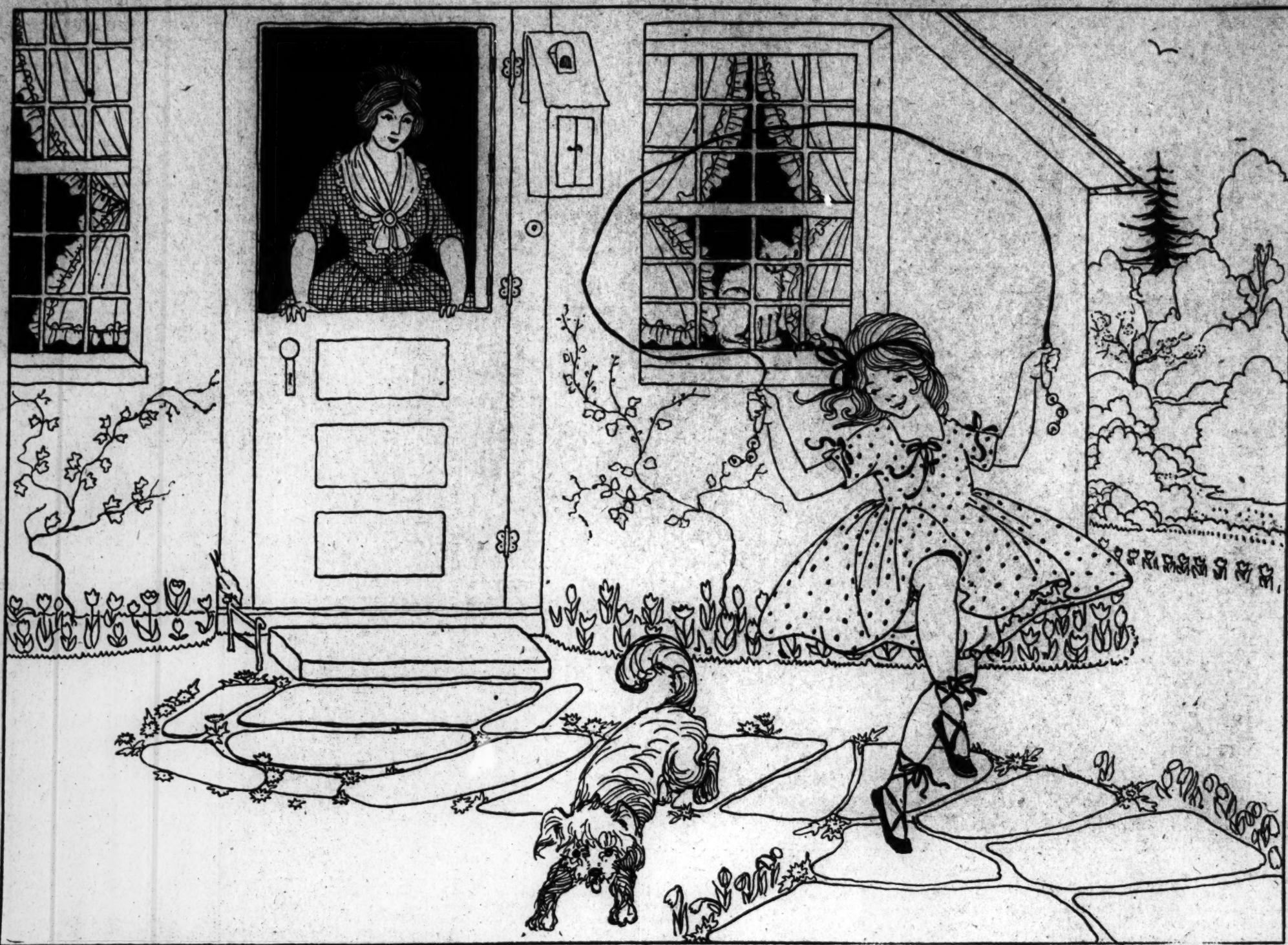
Six more children have their home and playground in the grand entrance hall of the Library of Congress. They top the balustrade on either side, at the end of the procession of baby boys; so that, if you are downstairs and look up, you can't see them very plainly, and, if you go upstairs and look down, you don't see them a great deal better, which perhaps doesn't matter seriously, since they are rather more formal and rather less appealing than the others. Their little robes represent Poetry, Comedy and Tragedy with masks, a group; Painting, Architecture and Sculpture in the other.

Yes, you will like these groups of marble children. They are lovable, all of them. But it is the Frieze of Little Boys you will remember longest and come back to again and again, for—barring the Della Robbia babies and perhaps a few other treasures of the old countries—it is the very dearest frieze.

## Some Interesting Plants

Now that the warm days of May have come there are many new and interesting sorts of plants which you can grow quite easily in the open in any English garden. Most people choose to grow only those flowers which are well known everywhere, such as asters, stocks, snapdragons and sweet peas; yet, though these are all very lovely, there are many uncommon kinds which are quite as beautiful and quite as easily grown. It is a really good plan to grow a few of these rarer plants every year, for in that way you can learn a great deal that is interesting about the flowers of other lands.

Plants which bear flowers that are everlasting are always welcome for decoration in the home, for they retain their beauty right on into the winter, when most of the other flowers are gone. There are three pretty and uncommon sorts of these everlasting flowers which you can grow easily in the open garden, or in pots, if you will sow the seed now, and tend the little plants carefully as soon as they begin to grow. These flowers all have strange-looking names, because they have come to us from foreign countries; but, if you will write these on a piece of paper and give it to a seedman, he will supply you with the seeds for a few pence. The three



When Susie Skips, the Sweet Bells Ring, in the Garden, Merrily

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## The Skipping Rope

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Susie's rope is new and strong. On each handle are three bells That jingle when she skips along. That is how her mother tells Where her little girl may be When Susie skips, the sweet bells ring In the garden, merrily. With a pretty jing-a-ling.

## Putting Up the Tent

MARJORIE, Marjorie! Father is going to put up the tent! Come down quick!

June and Cosette stood at the bottom of the box stairway, and Marjorie came to the top and looked down and said she was coming right away, but wouldn't they like to come up first, just for fun, and look out of the window at Father and the tent? So June ran up and Cosette ran up, too, and then they all ran into June's room that faced the marshes. Sure enough, Father was just taking the tent around by the sylvan bush.

Father always puts the tent up in that same spot," said June. "He says that it is just the right place for it." "Look, he has a hammer, the biggest one, and some pieces of wood, June!"

"Those are stakes. They hold down the tent ropes. If it wasn't for them, the tent would just tumble over."

"Really, June? Oh, dear, isn't it nice Uncle knows how to put up a tent! I'd hate to have it fall over, wouldn't you?"

"Well, Father fixes my tent so it doesn't, so you needn't get excited. Father understands tents."

"Yes, Uncle understands lots of things. I guess he understands pretty nearly everything, doesn't he, June?"

"June said she thought he did." "Come on, Marjorie, let's first call down to Father and then let's run out and help him."

"Here we are, Uncle!" called Marjorie, leaning out of the window and waving her sunbonnet. "Here we are! Just look at us, Uncle!"

Father turned around and looked up when he heard the children, and waved his sun hat.

"Come on down. It's fine out here in the sun!"

"Let's hustle, June! Let's run fast!" said Marjorie.

Cosette headed the procession. She reached the bottom of the stairs before anybody tore across the sitting-room, through the kitchen, down the little east porch steps and then out to Father.

"Well, well, Cosette, I'm glad to see you," said Father, taking Cosette's paw very respectfully. "I suppose your friends will arrive at once, if not sooner."

"Here we are, Father. We've come to help you. We are going to be a great help, Father. You can't imagine how much!"

"Well, there isn't a great deal to do, just now," said Father.

"How do we play with a tent?" asked Marjorie. "Do we play games with it?"

"No, it isn't games. You just play

names are acroclinium, rhodanthé and xeranthemum, and the colors of the flowers will be rose, crimson, white and purple.

When you get the seeds, you should sow them thickly in pots or boxes, or in your flower bed in the garden, and then cover them quite lightly with fine soil. If the weather is very dry, they will grow much more quickly if you sprinkle them with water each evening; and you must be careful, too, as the little plants grow larger, to thin them out, so that they stand about six to twelve inches apart. If you neglect to do this, they will become overcrowded and will not thrive.

on the beach and decided to stay there forever.

"Oh, goody!" cried Marjorie, "that's much nicer! Let's play that we found the tent waiting for us when we got there, and we went in and sat down."

"That's all right. But what will we do with Cosette?"

"Why, we can play she grew on the island."

"Of course! I never thought of that. I was wondering how we were going to get her into the game."

"June, come and take the hammer," said Father, "while I pull this rope taut."

Father pulled the rope taut and wound it round and round the stake. Then he pulled the other rope taut and wound that round and round the stake. And there the tent was, as tight and fine as anybody could ask for.

"That tent looks all right, it seems to me."

"I think so, too, Father."

"So do I, Uncle."

Cosette and June and Marjorie stood in a straight line, looking at the tent.

"It's all right," said Father. "That is a good job. And you people have helped me a great deal by your remarks on literature and travel."

"Father is laughing."

"Not at all," said Father. "There are many ways of helping. Now you have been telling me how to be a little boy again and enjoy this tent."

"Well, but Father, you never did grow up, did you?"

"I tried not to," said Father. "I really did my best not to."

"He said he did his best not to," said Marjorie.

"Father, some day I am going to the jungles. Do you want to come along?"

"I'd love to. Which jungle are you going to?"

"I don't know exactly, Father. But I think the one in Africa."

"Oh, indeed? Well, any time, June. I'm very fond of jungles."

"Would he really go, June? What would Auntie and Cosette think about that?"

"That is a good point," said Father. "But perhaps they would go, too."

"Let's take the tent, Father. We'd feel lost without the tent."

"June," called Mother from the side porch. Mother had a pan in her hands. "I guess Mother wants us to shell peas. I'll go and see."

Mother did want some peas shelled. She handed June the tin pan and the other pan, filled with fresh garden peas, moist and tender. Mother said she thought it would be nice for June and Marjorie to sit out under the sylvan bush and shell the peas. June came back with the peas, and she and Marjorie sat down on the thick grass by the sylvan bush. Cosette ran off to look at butterflies. Father

picked up the hammer and the big roll of twine and said he was going to put them back in the tool chest. Father was very orderly. The summer wind came blowing across the fields and over the asparagus bed. The asparagus waved gracefully, like plumes. Crack went the pods and rattle went the peas into the pan. "We're too busy to talk now," said Marjorie. "But when we get these peas shelled let's plan a game for the tent! Are you going to play jungle? Do you know how to play jungle?"

"No, but we'll think that out," said June. "Let's see who can shell the most peas. Let's surprise Mother."

"Feel the lovely wind, June! Feel it blowing on your face! This is just the place to shell peas, June. And it's just the place for the tent, June. Uncle knew it all the time, June! He knew it all the time!"

## Grandfather Clock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A loud tick-tock has our grandfather clock.

And it strikes like a musical bell By night and by day, as the hours pass away.

The half-hours and quarters as well. Stately and tall, at the end of the hall, It stands in its ebony case;

The sun's golden rays, through the long summer days, illumine its round, painted face.

From Philip to Nell we have all learned to tell The time by our grandfather clock, And now Baby May toddles off every day.

To the hall, just to hear the tick-tock.

## A Shadow Pantomime

SOMETHING new to play?" repeated Aunt Clara. "Well, it seems to me that I have told you everything that I can think of. Have you ever played shadow pantomimes?"

"No, Aunt Clara," said Fred. "How do you play it?"

"Yes, tell us how to play it, please, Aunt Clara!" said Beat.

"It is a good way to give an entertainment with little trouble," said Aunt Clara. "A whole roomful of people can be kept amused for some time with the shadow pantomimes. Any boy or girl can do the acting, and there are no parts to be learned. The scenery and costumes can be cut out of cardboard, newspaper, or anything that will cast a shadow. All the characters, costumes, and scenery are shown only by shadows, you see. These shadows are cast upon a large screen, through which the light will shine."

"What could we use for a screen?" asked Beat.

"A sheet will do very well. It must be stretched between two double doors, very smoothly, so that no wrinkles show. Now you must have a light. Anything will do; a magic lantern is best, perhaps, but a lamp, electric light bulb, or even a candle will do, if you have nothing better."

"One person will manage the light behind the screen, and another the lights in front of it. The room in which the audience sits must be quite dark, of course, in order to see the shadows on the screen."

"The best way to 'drop the curtain' is to shut off the light behind the screen, and at the same moment turn up the lights in the spectators' room. You will have to experiment for a while, until you get just the right distance for the light behind the screen, so that it will bring the shadows of the actor figures into the correct places, and make them of the right size. The performers should keep as close to the screen as possible, and in profile; and yet must be careful that their arms, and any objects held in their hands, such as pasteboard weapons, canes, baskets, and so on, cast distinct, clear shadows."

"Now for the performance. Almost any dramatic poem, song, or story may be acted in shadow pantomime. It should be clearly sung or recited, while the actors perform their dumb show. While the words are sung, slowly and distinctly, the actors do the

shadow parts in time to illustrate the words. The action should be lively, but it should not be overdone, for that will spoil the artistic quality of the performance. I remember 'The Ballad of the Oysterman,' by Oliver Wendell Holmes, was the first performance that we gave, when I was a child."

"The effect of river banks may be given by tables, one on each side of the stage, covered with any thick cloth. Irregularities in the outline of the shores may be made by various objects, placed on the tables under the cloth, and near the screen, so as not to be in the way of the actors when they have to stand on the tables."

Water may be represented by mosquito netting, reaching from table to table, a few inches behind the screen. If held at the upper corners by hidden assistants, and very gently waved, or shaken, it gives a real effect of water."

"Fish may be made to swim about in the water, or they may be stationary, if you prefer. They should be cut out of pasteboard, and, if you want them to 'swim,' you may pull them along with string, or fine wire."

"The moon is cut from pasteboard and suspended by strong thread from above the door. The expression of the face can be changed by a pivoted cord, with threads for moving it up and down. The eye can be made to 'wink,' the eyelid being held up by a weak rubber band, which replaces it after a 'wink.'"

"With a little patience and ingenuity, and the use of strings and wires, the pasteboard actors may be made to do all sorts of 'stunts.' Funny pictures may be cut out of books and magazines and pasted on pasteboard. Trees, houses, fences, and other parts of the scenery may be cut out of brown paper. There is no end to the funny things you can do with these shadow figures."

"Hurrah! We'll go and get a sheet now! And you'll help us, won't you, Aunt Clara?" cried Fred, jumping up.

And there are some old magazines full of funny figures in the library! I'll run and get them now, and some scissors and paste, and you'll help us fix them, won't you, Aunt Clara?" cried Beat.

"Yes, I'll help you, won't you, Aunt Clara?" laughed Aunt Clara. "I'll help you."

## Finding Your Way in the Wilds

IF YOU expect to become a successful woodsman and camper, you must learn to keep your eyes open and "register" landmarks, both consciously and subconsciously, so that you will never forget them. But even the most experienced of guides sometimes is caught napping in new country or under unusual conditions and fails to turn up in time for dinner. However, he is apt to take the incident more in the light of a joke than of a hardship. He always knows the general "lay" of the land, never gets confused and has complete confidence in his ability to interpret the myriad signs that fill earth and air and sky. But his greatest asset is his coolness, and there is no reason why everyone should not have this. The wilderness can never bully a person who keeps a level head. When you consider that people often start off into the wilderness on a search for minerals or big timber, or perhaps just for a good hike, and are "lost" most of the time, as a matter of course, there does not seem any reason why they should be upset when it happens unexpectedly.

The wisest thing to do, when you first discover that you have "mislaid yourself," is to sit down on a fallen trunk or rock and think it over. Whatever you do, don't obey that impulse to race off in the direction that you think is right. It is pretty sure to be wrong and tangles you up more than ever. After a quiet thought, you will likely remember in which direction the camp lies, or whether the sun was behind you or before you when you started out. Does the main trail bisect the wilderness north or south of you? Have you been traveling east or west of the river? If the day is cloudy, and you are without a compass, try climbing a tall tree. Perhaps you will get a view that will help you out. Of course, if there are no trees taller than the average or the trunks are too difficult to climb, you must try something else.

## A Tree as a Central Point

Suppose you take your axe or jack-knife and gash four sides of some conspicuous trunk, in such a way that anyone can see the marks from a long distance off. Then, with this tree as the center, walk in a wide circle around it and see if you don't strike the trail at some point of the circle. If this proves unsuccessful, there are just two things to do: sit down and wait until your friends come and find you, or strike out in a straight line, marking the trees with your knife as you go. If you are near camp and doubt your own ability to solve the riddle, it is better to do the first; otherwise, take the easier course and keep busy.

Remember, don't hurry. Mark your trail carefully, so that you can return to your base if you find that it is getting you nowhere. Keep an alert eye for landmarks or old blaze marks. If you have a gun, fire it off at long intervals and listen carefully for an answer. When you come to a high bit of country, it might be well to light a big fire and, when it has got well going, pile on damp moss, green leaves, weeds, anything that will create a thick cloud of smoke. Be sure, however, that it is in a place where it cannot spread and start a forest fire. Sooner or later, you are sure to arrive at a river or brook. If you have a pretty good idea of the slope of the land and the waters that drain it, you will know that, if you follow the stream, you will come to a familiar lake or river.

## What to Do at Night

Suppose darkness overtakes you, while still searching for the trail. There is absolutely nothing in American woods that need disturb one by night or day. Of course, you must stop and make camp, even though it be in a primitive manner. If it is going to be cold or wet, take time to construct a rough lean-to of branches and bark—bark-bark is the easiest to handle—makes a fire against a rock or stump, so that the heat will be reflected into your "chamber," collect a big pile of fuel close at hand and prepare for a restful sleep. If it happens to be winter and plenty of snow around, a warm and cozy place can be prepared with little effort by digging out a trench, covering over one end with boughs and making the fire in the other end.

When morning dawns, the person who thought he was lost will likely see some familiar hill or tree that will tell him exactly where he is—and not so far from camp either. Then he will begin to be glad of his unusual experience and rather proud of the way in which he has met it. As he hastens back, he refuses to be lured aside by what look, at first glance, to be woodland trails but, as Nessauk says, "peters out into a squirrel track, runs up a tree, and disappears into a knot-hole." The first sight of the tent and the fire before the door brings a shout of gladness to his lips. It was a great experience, but—it is good to be "found" again!

## The Blacksmith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The smithy door is open wide, From early morn till eventide; We children stand around to see The red sparks dancing merrily.

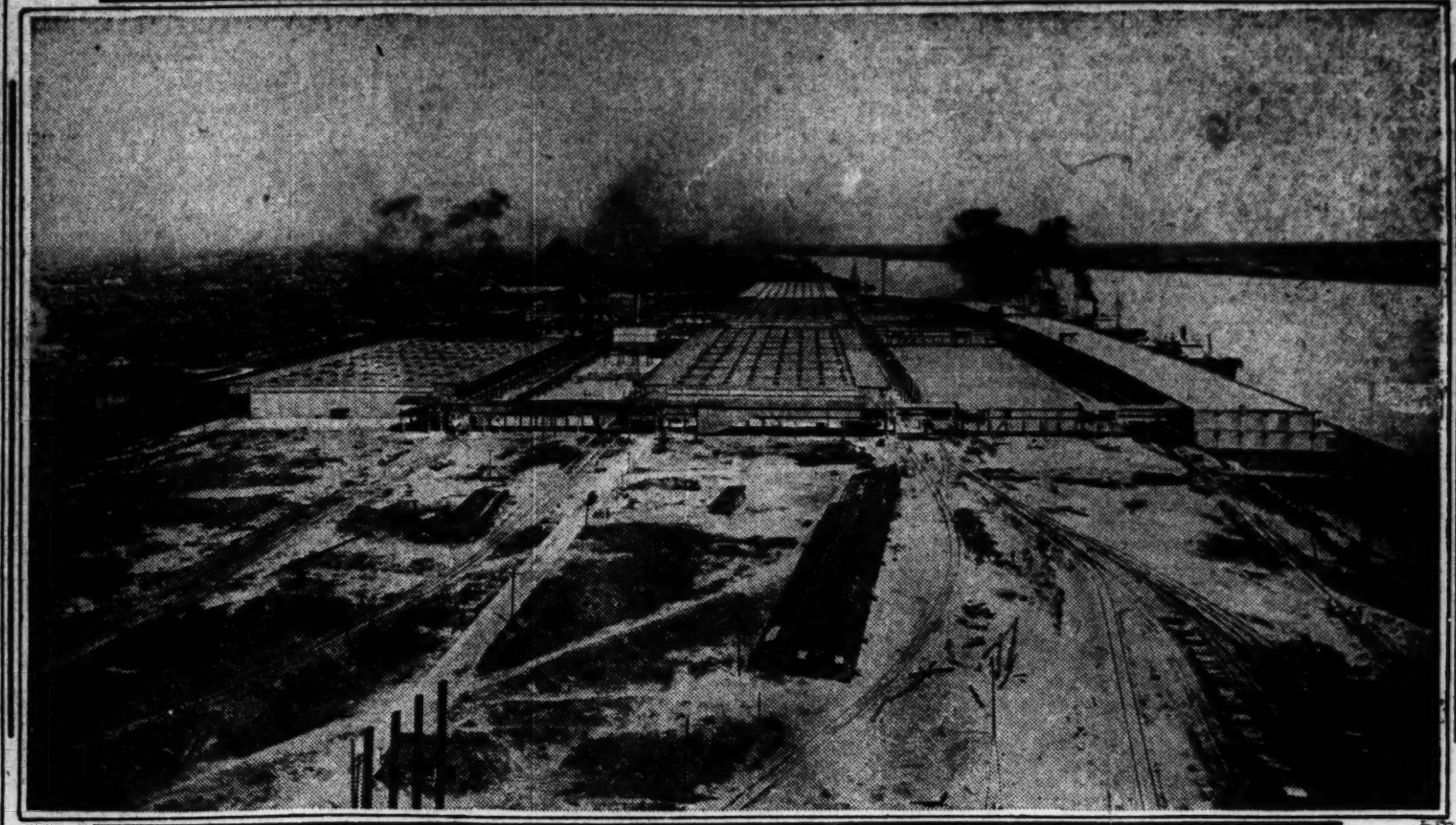
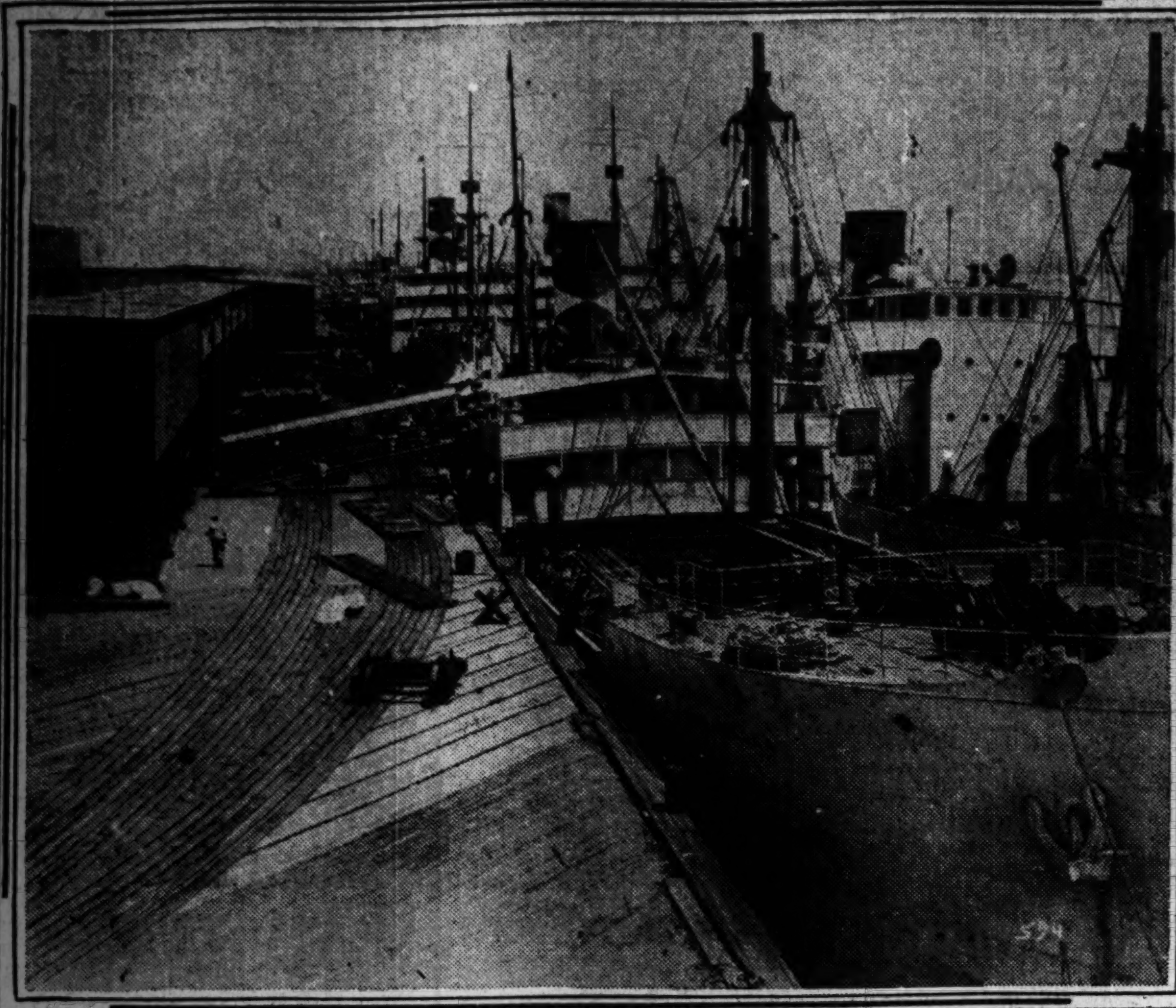
Sometimes the blacksmith lets us go Right to the forge, and help to blow The big brown bellows that will make The sleeping ember coals awake.

With steady arm, the blacksmith swings His hammer. How the anvil rings When the strong bar, to white heat brought, Into another shape is wrought!

The blacksmith shoes my father's mares, And the farm implement repairs; Though such a busy man he is, New hoops he made for Ted and me.



# How New Orleans Has Won Through to Rank of Second Port of the United States



New Orleans, La., May 7  
Special Correspondence

NEW ORLEANS is safely anchored as the second port in the United States. Natural advantages have been capitalized by public investment so vast and comprehensive as to guarantee the future. Progress is further protected by the courageous action of Gov. John M. Parker in taking the Port Commission entirely out of politics, placing a United States naval expert in command, and holding him responsible for results.

The deep inland fresh-water harbor is equipped with six miles of wharves and four miles of steel sheds with paved approaches. An immense cotton warehouse and compress, model grain elevators, marine legs and subsidiary elevators, coal tips, public belt railroads, patent conveyors, traveling cranes and other time and labor-saving devices are among the facilities developed.

Washington bureaucracy was long effective in hampering evolution. Despite ideal location and adaptability the port was eliminated during the Spanish-American War. The government dry dock was slighted for inferior accommodation elsewhere.

World War Brought Change

World War demands exceeded the capacity of New York and other favored ports, and America finally gave New Orleans the recognition Great Britain accorded during the Boer War. Dock and repair plants provided have passed into private hands, though American and French shipbuilding yards could not be financed. The three immense five-story concrete warehouses and the 2000-foot double-decker steel wharf and shed of the Army Supply Base are being turned over to meet pressing public needs. The federal barge lines survive to restore river-transportation almost destroyed by railroad effort. The crowning industrial canal project is being completed, furnishing an inland harbor connecting the Mississippi with the lake links in the supplemental waterways chain from Boston to the Pacific, which may eventually bestow additional and shorter outlet to the sea. Preliminary are being pushed for a bridge above the city for the easy, economical exchange of transcontinental traffic.

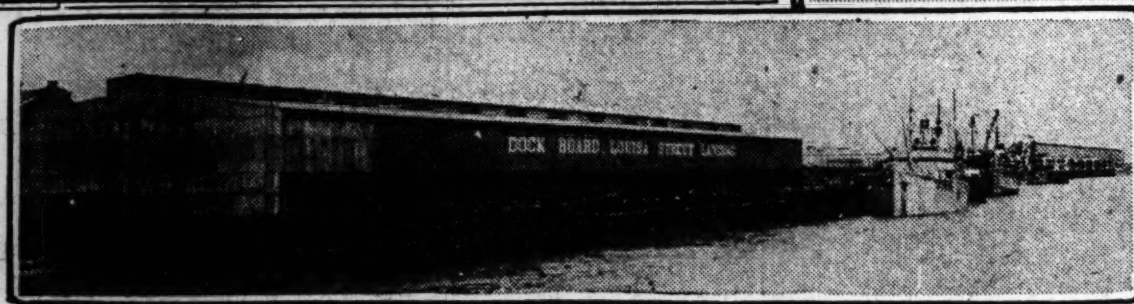
All this tremendous outlay is being applied without increasing the burden of present taxation, and the bond issues anticipating future revenues inspire confidence by the unfailing accumulation of the redemption surplus. The Port Commission's current assets total \$41,000,000, the liabilities \$25,500,000, leaving \$15,500,000, the surplus during the period of heaviest expenditure.

Improvements Bring Business

Also, each improvement builds its own business, one trade after another being annexed or increased. Last year the cotton depot handled 2,800,000 bales, or one-fourth of the whole American crop, the elevator 41,000,000 bushels out of the 90,000,000 received. The arrivals comprised 2767 ships, 1276 steamboats, 1136 luggers and launches bearing oysters and fish, and 533 miscellaneous craft. The tonnage has much more than doubled in the 20 years of public ownership. The daily harbor capacity is 1800 cars of general commodities and 1200 cars of bulk grain, with private track storage facilities for 15,156 cars. The port proper has over 41 miles of frontage, the deep water area exceeding 7 square miles, with 60,000 lineal feet improved, capable of berthing 90,500-foot vessels. This does not include railroad, private and government wharves and facilities, or the accessible oil storage and refinery centers. The state-created machinery for commerce is no more local than the port office. Scarcely 10 per cent is the city's quota. The state's investment is national in purpose and scope, justified by the port's position as the gateway for the Mississippi Valley to the world's markets.

Thoroughfare to Sea

Bienvenue's vision of a world port was indorsed by the struggles of Spain, France, and England for possession. The Civil War capture of New Orleans was based upon the elementary theory enunciated by Napoleon and Jefferson that it meant the control of the valley between the



Scenes of Activity at New Orleans' Growing Port  
Above, at left, long line of vessels being loaded at a big dock; at right, a bird's-eye view of the cotton warehouse. Below, at right, the public grain elevator; at left, an example of the steel sheds that line the wharves

Photographs by Franck, New Orleans

Appalachians and the Rockies, of the enormous watershed including such streams as the Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Red and Arkansas. In 1795 the Mississippi was the main thoroughfare to the sea, and the valley's settlers almost rebelled because of Spain's restrictions and levies at the river's mouth. Armed descent upon New Orleans was averted by the treaty negotiated by Thomas Pinckney at George Washington's behest. Then came the cession to France, the purchase of Louisiana and its admission into the Union. The state thereby succeeded to the titles to banks and landings, with fees excluded except for extra facilities used. Under those laws the lessees from the city, as the state's agents, erected wharves and collected tolls.

The port expanded into adjoining counties, causing conflict. In 1896 the State canceled the city's powers of attorney and established the Port Commission, clothing it with ample authority. The board's revenue constitute a revolving fund, paying for improvements which earn more income to finance more construction. The anticipated surplus for 50 years is capitalized into bond issues enabling the port system's quicker development.

## A Miniature Kiel

With the exception of the Industrial Canal, all the gigantic accretion has been accomplished without recourse to special taxation or the State's general fund. The Levee Board and the city, under legislative sanction, combined in its realization, further fortified by constitutional amendment. The Levee Board is empowered to impose a two mills tax to care for the canal bonds, already amounting to \$20,000,000. Had not the World War imposed speed, the normal revenues might also have sufficed for the miniature Kiel. Its docks rival those of the Panama

## GRATUITIES GRANTED INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS

By Special Cable

CALCUTTA, May 15—The terms have been announced under which the large number of officers who are surplus in consequence of the post-war reorganization of the Indian Army may retire and are as follows: Subalterns, cash gratuity, £880, captains, £1250.

Further increments are granted at the rate, respectively, of £75 and £150 for each year's service in the substantive rank of lieutenant and captain, as well as a free passage for the officer and his family anywhere within the British Empire.

## SOUTH SEES JUST BEGINNING NEW ERA OF DEVELOPMENT

### Kentucky Gives Expression to Prevailing Optimism With Projects Involving Millions Already Well Under Way

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 15 (Special)—Kentucky is giving expression to the south's new era of development. Millions of dollars are being spent in improvements, and organized activity is bringing every kind of proposed public improvement to the fore. A new order has come since the war.

Contracts have been let here in excess of \$10,000,000 for local construction work. This is restricted to public and private building enterprises, and does not include plans for a new bridge across the Ohio River connecting Louisville with two Indiana towns, New Albany and Jeffersonville, nor does it include plans for a huge river terminal at the foot of Fourth Street. The new bridge is to be a memorial to Henry Watterson, the famous Kentucky editor. The terminal, when completed, is expected to give a great stimulus to river traffic between Louisville, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and other important cities on the Ohio. Throughout Kentucky this same development along industrial and civic lines is to be discerned. Civic spirit has led to new public buildings, bridges, memorial halls and similar structures.

The general disappointment felt when the Kentucky Legislature, at its

recent session, killed a measure appropriating \$50,000,000 for state roads, is vanishing and in its place is growing a movement to have the Governor call a special session of the Assembly to reconsider.

The cooperative movement has taken hold among Kentucky farmers, an important social organization being effected.

There is also an unmistakable trend toward better education in Kentucky. Missionary work in the mountains, where illiteracy has prevailed generally in recent years, is being conducted on an increasing scale. Legislation has made available more money for public school use. The Kentucky Educational Association, which held its annual convention in Louisville last month, reported splendid growth in educational work in Kentucky during the preceding year.

Of the best school systems in the United States today. The present municipal tax levy of \$2 includes 60 cents for school purposes. The city board of education now is disposing of a bond issue of \$1,000,000 recently approved by the people. Money thus raised will provide for erection of a girls' high school and other school buildings.

## New Orleans Association Seeks Better Protection from Floods

New Orleans, May 7  
Special Correspondence

MOVEMENT toward bringing about a policy, in national public works, that will result in control of the Mississippi River's floods has been begun by the New Orleans Association of Commerce. Convinced that the levee system alone will not suffice for control, the association has asked President Harding to cause an investigation of all possible means by which the flood heights on the levees may be reduced, with a view to action by Congress that will end what the members of the association have come to consider an intolerable condition.

Since its creation in 1879 the Mississippi River Commission has spent more than \$100,000,000 on the improvement of the river by the construction of levees and dredging. There have been engineers of high standing who have said, at various times, that the levee system would never prove satisfactory. But the Government became committed to it, and the system has had the approval of United States officials who from time to time have been consulted about it, so the work has gone on.

Levee System Completed

The levee system is now completed from Cairo to the Gulf of Mexico. There are no longer any great waste areas, such as the St. Francis basin in Arkansas, which formerly were available to the river as reservoirs in flood time. As the levee system has grown it has raised the level of the river in flood time, and at New Orleans enormous sums have been spent in constructing super-standard levees, to guard against breaks. But breaks occur, seeming to be inseparable from the levee system, and many of them cause serious damage.

In the month of April, this year, the Mississippi had the highest floods ever recorded. The floods have been made greater not only by the narrowing and straightening of the channel due to the construction of the levees, but also by the removal of forest areas in the source-stream country and by many other acts of development throughout the great river's watershed. These flood waters come from western New York and Pennsylvania on the east, and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains on the west. Only a small part of the water carried in the floods that roll high above this city in spring comes from the region south of Cairo. The Mississippi problem, therefore, is a national problem, as it is seen here. It is a national problem in more than the matter of protection to those who dwell along the river. National economy demands that the enormously rich valley of this river be used continually for the production of national wealth. Such use cannot be had with a prospect of floods every year. And there is national signifi-

cance in the fact that the purchasing power of the valley will increase rapidly and greatly with adequate protection from floods.

### Chamber's Declaration

A declaration made by the board of directors of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, a few days ago, is as follows:

"The New Orleans Association of Commerce is convinced that flood-control works, in addition to levee protection, are essential to the continued welfare of the Mississippi Valley, and that adequate flood control requires:

"1. The best system of levees that can be built and maintained.  
"2. Spillways and controlled outlets below the Red River.  
"3. Source-stream control:  
"(a) By contour plowing, which will increase the amount of water soaked into the ground.  
"(b) Diversion dams, particularly in the Upper Missouri River, so that some of the surplus flood waters will be spilled out over the dry plains and soaked into the ground.

"(c) Flood-control works on the Ohio and its tributaries, such as those reported by the Pittsburgh Flood Control Committee, with a view to retarding and averaging the run-off.  
"(d) Reforestation so as to re-establish as far as possible Nature's provision for soaking water into the ground, for storing moisture for plant life in dry periods, and for checking soil erosion.

"(e) Impounding of excess flood waters where practical, and the feeding therefrom of stream-flow in dry seasons."

### Appeal to President

The Federal Government in the opinion of members of the New Orleans Exchange of Commerce, has never approached the Mississippi problem in the right way. It has been content to appropriate money for levee building, and then more money in the form of emergency appropriations for relief work when the plantation levees break. Only the Federal Government can deal effectively with the problem, it is believed by the association, and the time has come to adopt a more comprehensive policy.

In a letter of appeal to President Harding, the president of the New Orleans Association of Commerce, Harold W. Newman, recently set forth some of the facts and arguments on the situation, and asked the President to lead the movement for a national policy of protection against the floods. This letter, in part, says:

"The people of Pittsburgh, by competent engineering surveys, which cost them more than \$100,000, have definitely proved that retarding dams can be built at a practical cost in the streams above Pittsburgh, which will bring the river at Pittsburgh under control and hold the flood level

people and the billions of property values involved. I ask you, Mr. President, to cause this situation to be investigated by able and open-minded men, in order that you, as the representative of all the people, may know what feasible things can be done to check the formation of great floods, so that you may recommend action by Congress which will solve the problem once and for all.

"When the water is low, no one thinks of this matter.

"When the water is high, most people avoid discussing the matter for fear of unnecessarily alarming other people.

"Saturday a levee on the Mississippi which protected many thousand acres of valuable sugar plantations some 40 or 50 miles from New Orleans gave way, and the people there are fighting hard to repair the break and save their property from flood water which came from regions 1000 miles away, and which was permitted to develop into an agency of destruction long before it reached the borders of Louisiana."

### The President's Reply

In answer to this letter, President Harding wrote:

My dear Mr. Newman:  
I am writing to acknowledge your very impressive letter of April 24. It is manifest from the current newspaper reports that our efforts to protect the great Valley of the Mississippi from flood have not yet been made effective. The problem is so big that the general basis of government activities must be broadly conceived, and I frankly confess that the problem must be thoroughly studied by those competent to deal with so big a question.

I have never been thoroughly familiar with the work of the Mississippi River Commission. At first thought, it seems to me that the comprehensive plan ought to come from such a source. I am so much impressed with your letter that I shall be greatly interested to seek out the best means of procedure.

Very truly yours,  
WARREN G. HARDING.

## MEXICAN LAND POLICY MEETS WITH PROTEST

MEXICO CITY, May 15 (By The Associated Press)—More than 1,000,000 acres of land has been expropriated by the Federal Government in accordance with its agrarian policy. This is shown by data contained in a formal protest filed with President Obregon by the Agricultural Congress of the State of Puebla.

The protest, which is a request that the President postpone enforcement of the agrarian law until modifications in it are made, declares that more than 75 per cent of the expropriated lands are now uncultivated.

## The Greeks in Asia Minor

THE third of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph.D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor will be printed in The Christian Science Monitor of Tuesday, May 16. In this article Mr. Gibbons describes a trip to Aidin and the ruins there, reminders of the time when the Turks pillaged and burned the best part of that city and nearly 5000 Christians perished. Mr. Gibbons calls attention to the fact that there are more than 1,000,000 Christians under the protection of the Greek army in Asia Minor and asserts that these forces there alone prevent other such massacres by the Turks as that which occurred in Aidin.

MR. GIBBONS describes a trip which he made from Aidin to the most southern outposts of the Greek army along the Meander River. He found that about 40 per cent of the Greek soldiers were either full-fledged American citizens or had obtained their first naturalization papers in the United States, thus showing the extent of the return of Greeks from America to the land of their forefathers in order that they might have a part in achieving Greek aspirations in Asia Minor.

These articles by Mr. Gibbons were written especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. Gibbons is well-known as an American newspaper correspondent and magazine writer. He was one of the army of newspaper men who reported the Peace Conference. He has had wide experience as a writer and traveler in Europe and the Near East and is now revisiting the countries which he knew in other years and is writing his impressions of conditions there. The first article of this series appeared in The Christian Science Monitor of May 10 and the second on May 12.



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PRICEMOVEMENTS  
OF STOCK MARKET  
ARE CONFLICTING

Steel Issues Fluctuate in an Erratic Fashion—Oils Again Prominent

In the New York stock market the week opened with conflicting movements among recent leaders, particularly steel. Lackawanna Steel reacted a large fraction and Bethlehem, Republic and Midvale also eased with several of the equipments. "Baltimore" showing special weakness. On the other hand, Gloss Sheffield Steel added 3 points to its recent steady advance and Hydraulic Steel and Wickwire-Spencer also strengthened.

Transcontinental was the outstanding feature among oils, rising 2 points on a transaction involving 15,000 shares. Central Leather and American Hide & Leather were in demand with Kayser, Missouri Pacific preferred was the only prominent railway issue, gaining 1 point.

**Selling of Steels**  
Selling of independent steels was continued throughout the first hour. Crucible, Vanadium, Virginia Iron, Gulf States and U. S. Steels registered losses of 1 to almost 3 points. Mexican Petroleum, General Asphalt and producers & refiners were among the leaders. Decline of 1 1/2 points followed the offerings of Con Products, Davison Chemical and Sears Roebuck.

The market improved later on the 3 1/2 per cent opening rate for coal loans. Coppers, leathers and coalers held the rally. Central Railroad of New Jersey, Lehigh Valley and Reading common and second preferred rose 1 to 4 points. Utah, Kennecott, and Endicott Johnson advanced 1 to 2 points. Strength was shown also by Illinois Central and Chicago & Northwestern.

**List Rather Mixed**  
Special stocks, influenced by favorable news and pool operations, went higher after midday, but there was a considerable number which lost ground steadily. Standard Oils, Coppers, and Public Utility shares were in demand, but Rubbers, Motors, Foreign Oils and Chemicals gave way. Standard Oil of New Jersey advanced 3 1/2, Associated Oil, Standard Oil of California, 1 1/2, and Hydraulic Steel preferred 5 points. Mexican Petroleum and Davison Chemical yielded 2 points, Shell Transport, Kelly Springfield, Colorado Fuel and Iron products 1 point. Reading relapsed 2 points from its high figure of the morning.

The reactionary tendency was evident right to the close, with especial pressure directed against certain of the independent steels, such as Crucible Steel, of 4 1/2, Republic Iron & Steel, of 3 1/2, Gulf States Steel of 2 1/2 and Midvale, of 1 1/2. The whole day was affected more or less by the very free selling that prevailed and substantial losses were registered in most departments except the coppers.

Sales for the day totaled 1,162,800 shares, compared with 1,175,800 Friday and 1,140,500 Thursday.

## BOSTON CURB

|                  | High   | Low    | Last   |
|------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Alpha Mines      | 20     | 19     | 19     |
| Bagdad Silver    | 21     | 19     | 19     |
| Boston City      | 22     | 21     | 21     |
| Boston & Montana | 22     | 21     | 21     |
| Boston Oil       | 12     | 12     | 12     |
| Can Cop          | 47     | 47     | 47     |
| California       | 11     | 11     | 11     |
| Calumet & Jerome | 24     | 24     | 24     |
| Chief Cons Min   | 4 1/4  | 4 1/4  | 4 1/4  |
| Carib            | 7 1/4  | 7 1/4  | 7 1/4  |
| Columbia         | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  |
| Daddy            | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2  |
| Eureka           | 25     | 24     | 24     |
| Gadsden Copper   | 1 1/4  | 1 1/4  | 1 1/4  |
| Iron Cap         | 3 1/4  | 3 1/4  | 3 1/4  |
| Jer Verde        | 30     | 30     | 30     |
| La Rosa          | 30     | 30     | 30     |
| Mutual           | 34     | 30     | 30     |
| Methodists       | 10     | 10     | 10     |
| Radio            | 5 1/4  | 5 1/4  | 5 1/4  |
| Ruby Cons        | 20     | 27     | 27     |
| Seven Metals     | 03     | 03     | 03     |
| So States Cons   | 16     | 16     | 16     |
| Union Oil        | 62     | 62     | 62     |
| Three Metals     | 65     | 65     | 65     |
| United Verde Ext | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Verde Cant Cop   | 3 1/4  | 3 1/4  | 3 1/4  |
| Verde Mines      | 44     | 41     | 41     |

Sales 49,500 shares.

## CHICAGO BOARD

|       | Open             | High     | Low      | Close    |
|-------|------------------|----------|----------|----------|
| Wheat | May... 1.40      | 1.43 1/4 | 1.41 1/4 | 1.40 7/8 |
|       | July... 1.35 1/2 | 1.35 1/2 | 1.35 1/2 | 1.35 1/2 |
|       | Sept... 1.40     | 1.25 1/2 | 1.18 1/2 | 1.19 1/2 |
|       | Oct... 1.40      | 1.40     | 1.40     | 1.40     |
|       | Nov... 1.41 1/2  | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
|       | Dec... 1.41 1/2  | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
|       | Jan... 1.41 1/2  | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
|       | Feb... 1.41 1/2  | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
|       | Mar... 1.41 1/2  | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
|       | Apr... 1.41 1/2  | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
|       | May... 1.41 1/2  | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
|       | June... 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
|       | July... 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
|       | Aug... 1.41 1/2  | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
|       | Sept... 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
|       | Oct... 1.41 1/2  | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 | 1.41 1/2 |
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## STOCK MARKETS OF LEADING CITIES

CHICAGO

CLEVELAND

MONTREAL

PITTSBURGH

[illegible]

## Chicago



# BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## MERGER TOPIC IS LEADING SUBJECT IN STEEL CIRCLES

Bethlehem - Lackawanna Combination Called Stealing March on Six-Company Consolidation

NEW YORK, May 15 (Special)—Merger happenings in the steel industry during the last week have been as thrilling as drama. Just when the attention of the public was focused upon the proposed seven-company steel merger, announcement was made of another combination, which had previously scarcely been talked of, and which took away one of the seven companies and combined it with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation.

With the purchase of the Lackawanna Steel Company by the Bethlehem corporation a new concern has been formed which will produce 10 per cent of the country's steel ingots. The six-company merger would have capacity for 16½ per cent, whereas the United Steel Corporation has 45 per cent, leaving only 28½ per cent capacity outside of combinations.

**Merger Speedy Affair**  
The story is that the officials of the Bethlehem corporation, piqued because they were not invited to join the seven-company combination because of too great indebtedness, decided to stage a merger all their own. The Bethlehem-Lackawanna combine was one of the speediest deals of its kind ever put through.

Assuming that the six-company merger becomes an actuality, the largest uncombined company would be the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, Pittsburgh, with an ingot capacity of 5.24 per cent of the country's total. The next largest would be the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company, with a 2.26 per cent capacity.

In the six-company merger the percentages of the nation's ingot capacity of the member companies are as follows: Midvale Steel & Ordnance Company 5.74 per cent; Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, 2.98 per cent; Republic Iron & Steel Company, 2.77 per cent; Inland Steel Company, 1.98 per cent; Steel & Tube Company of America, 1.79 per cent; Brier Hill Steel Company, 1.19 per cent.

**Lower Expenses in View**  
Although the Government has taken steps to investigate the legality of the proposed mergers, the trade generally believes the combinations will be found legal inasmuch as the United States Steel Corporation has come out victorious in suits brought by the Government on charges of violating the Sherman anti-trust law. The merging companies will benefit by the reduction of overhead and by the ability to better allocate orders with regard to geographical position. The public should benefit by the greater stability that would be given to prices.

Contractors have lost enormous sums in the past because of the fluctuations of steel prices from the time of securing a contract to the time of actual purchasing of the steel. However, the public may be effected in that it will not be able to pick up the bargains formerly secured by careful shopping.

The coal strike and rising prices have given way to mergers as topics of talk in the steel trade. The coal strike has no further outward effects. Prices have been more stable in the last week than for any week since the era of rising prices began. The most important changes were the advances of British ferruginous iron to \$67.50 per ton, Atlantic seaboard a rise of \$2.50, and the markings up on sheets by New York warehouses, amounting to 10 cents per 100 pounds. New prices are: Blue-annealed sheets, \$3.45; black, \$4.35; galvanized, \$5.35, all per 100 pounds.

Pig iron has been of more interest than finished steel. Sales of at least 5000 tons of British Middlebrook iron were made to United States consumers at \$3 a ton less, delivered, than domestic prices. This is the first time that foreign iron has been sold in the east for nearly a year. The movements of domestic iron have been most unusual. For instance, Alabama iron has been sold in districts as distant as Youngstown, Ohio and New England, being \$1 to \$2 cheaper in the latter districts than Buffalo or eastern Pennsylvania iron. Buffalo iron has been sold to consumers in the Chicago and Philadelphia districts despite the many blast furnaces in these two localities. Reasons for these movements are the rapidly rising prices and the fact that market prices have not yet become adjusted to the proper price relations among the various iron producing centers.

**Export Situation Changes**  
The character of American export business has taken a decided turn. Whereas, earlier this year Japan was one of the principal buyers, the tide of exports has shifted to South America. The Japanese buy steel largely for speculative purposes and at present are overstocked and bankers refuse to loan money for more steel purchases. On the other hand, the high-priced stocks of South American countries, accumulated during the high price levels of 1921, have been about exhausted and buying has begun to replenish them. The South Americans are taking chiefly wire products such as barbed wire and galvanized wire.

Two sets of statistics were made public during the week, both reflecting the improvement. Steel ingot production gained in April 68,495 gross tons over March despite the coal strike. Production in April was at the rate of 34,763,592 gross tons. The unfilled orders on the books of the United States Steel Corporation on April 30 were 602,765 tons greater than a month previous. They were 5,096,917 tons, the first time the 5,000,000 mark had been passed since June, 1921.

Copper has been the leader in the non-ferrous metals, in distinct contrast to its position a month ago, when it was the laggard. Prices have advanced from 12½ per cent 10 days

ago to 13½ now. The better demand, the big decrease in the war surplus stocks and the expectancy of higher prices on the part of sellers are responsible for the advance.

Tin is the dulllest of the metals, the price hovering around 20½, with practically no buying during the week. The supply of zinc decreased by more than 8000 tons in April, which has had the effect of stiffening prices, which are now quoted at 5½c, East St. Louis. After a softening tendency lead has become firmer and is quoted at from 5½c to 5½c, New York.

## LONDON BOARD'S CONTANGO PLAN

LONDON, May 15—Rules that had been drawn up by the new committee for general purposes authorizing a resumption of the contango business on the London stock exchange on May 22 were confirmed by the committee today.

The rules were submitted for the comment of members of the House in April and they were requested to forward their observations in writing to the committee before May 8. The concurrence of Chancellor of the Exchequer Horne was obtained recently.

After May 22 fortnightly settlements will alternate on Thursdays. Tentative decisions extending the daily sessions of the exchange and the reopening of the exchange on Saturday were postponed.

## COTTON MARKET HAS BIG ADVANCE

NEW YORK, May 15—Cotton prices rose \$3 to \$4 a bale today on improved trade demand, coupled with reports that further rains in the southwest were seriously delaying farm work.

The opening was firm at advance of 24 to 31 points, with the early afternoon market ruling 71 to 91 points above last week's closing quotations on excited general buying. May contracts sold at 20.75 and October at 20.25, representing advances of between 3 and 4 cents a pound as compared with the low prices of last March.

## MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:  
Call money..... 4½%  
Renewal rate..... 4½%  
Year money..... 4½%  
Customers' com'l loans 5½%  
Indiv. cus. col. loans 5½%  
Bar silver in New York..... 72½c  
Bar silver in London..... 35½d  
Mexican dollars..... 55c  
Bar gold in London..... 99½d  
Canadian ex. dis. (%)..... 1½-11-32  
Domestic bar silver..... 99½c

## Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks and representative banking institutions in foreign cities quote discount rates as follows:  
Boston..... 4½%  
New York..... 4½%  
Philadelphia..... 4½%  
Cleveland..... 4½%  
Richmond..... 4½%  
St. Louis..... 4½%  
Kansas City..... 4½%  
Minneapolis..... 4½%  
Chicago..... 4½%  
San Francisco..... 4½%  
Amsterdam..... 4½%  
London..... 4½%  
Paris..... 4½%  
Stockholm..... 4½%  
Switzerland..... 4½%

## Clearing House Figures

Exchanges..... \$48,000,000  
Yankee National Bank..... \$22,000,000  
Balances..... \$22,000,000  
Balances year ago..... \$22,000,000  
F. R. bank credit..... \$22,000,000

## Acceptance Market

Spot, Boston delivery.  
Prime Eligible Banks..... 3½@3¼%  
Under 20 days..... 3½@3¼%  
Under 30 days..... 3½@3¼%  
Under 60 days..... 3½@3¼%  
Under 90 days..... 3½@3¼%  
Under 120 days..... 3½@3¼%  
Under 150 days..... 3½@3¼%  
Under 180 days..... 3½@3¼%  
Under 210 days..... 3½@3¼%  
Under 240 days..... 3½@3¼%

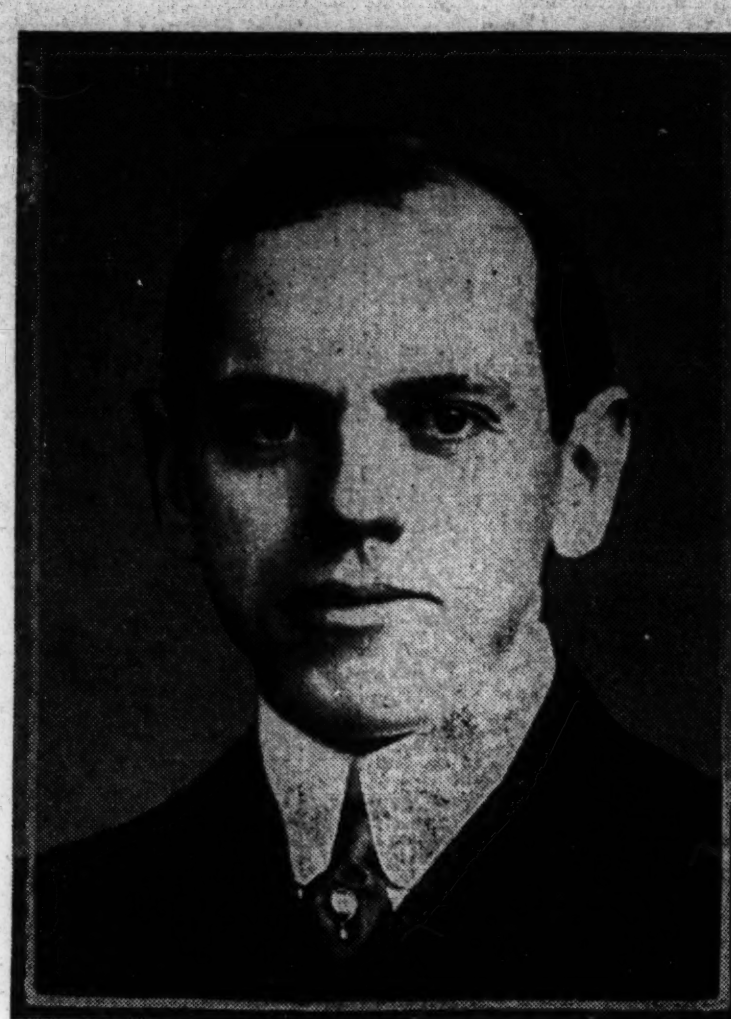
## Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling, and Argentine, quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency.  
Sterling..... \$4.44 1/4  
Cables..... \$4.44 1/4  
France..... 115.00  
Germany..... 12.00  
Italy..... 1.00  
Japan..... 1.00  
Netherlands..... 1.00  
Norway..... 1.00  
Sweden..... 1.00  
Switzerland..... 1.00  
Belgium..... 1.00  
Denmark..... 1.00  
Greece..... 1.00  
Austria..... 1.00  
Czechoslovakia..... 1.00  
Finland..... 1.00  
Hungary..... 1.00  
Poland..... 1.00  
Rumania..... 1.00  
Slovakia..... 1.00  
Turkey..... 1.00  
Yugoslavia..... 1.00  
Argentina..... 1.00  
Brazil..... 1.00  
Chile..... 1.00  
Colombia..... 1.00  
Cuba..... 1.00  
Ecuador..... 1.00  
El Salvador..... 1.00  
Guatemala..... 1.00  
Honduras..... 1.00  
Mexico..... 1.00  
Nicaragua..... 1.00  
Panama..... 1.00  
Paraguay..... 1.00  
Peru..... 1.00  
Puerto Rico..... 1.00  
Uruguay..... 1.00  
Venezuela..... 1.00

\*1918 average, 22.44 cents per rupee.

## FOREIGN TRADE SLUMPS

WASHINGTON, May 15—American foreign trade slumped in April after its recent advances, according to reports issued today by the Commerce Department. Exports for the month aggregated \$221,000,000, compared with \$230,000,000 in March. Imports totaled \$217,000,000, compared with \$258,000,000 the previous month.



Eugene G. Grace

Eugene G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, is brought into special prominence at this time because the management of which he is the official head, has acquired the Lackawanna Steel Company in the first step of what is eventually expected to prove a consolidation of steel concerns to rival more closely the United States Steel Corporation. Even at the present time the Bethlehem corporation is called the second largest steel company in the world.

One of the outstanding traits of Mr. Grace is said to be a striking power of concentration in his line, and, perhaps, that accounts to a certain extent for the present tendency of concentration of steel interests, with him as one of the logical outstanding figures.  
Born in Goshen, N. J., Aug. 27, 1876, "Gene," as he eventually became to be called by his friends, took a course in electrical engineering at Lehigh University, and began his career at the Bethlehem plant as an electric crane operator. He gradually worked his way upward through yard superintendent, and his services were finally appreciated by Charles M. Schwab when the latter paid his first visit to the plant of the Bethlehem concern on assuming control in 1904. Under Mr. Schwab's personal interest the abilities of Mr. Grace were recognized and he was promoted to general superintendent. Thus, today, at 46 years, the Bethlehem corporation has one of the so-called "boy" presidents.

## DETAILS OF THE ELEVATED'S REPORT

The Boston Elevated railway in April earned \$252,003 over and above cost of service. This compares with \$204,332 in March this year and \$222,134 in April, 1921. Total receipts from fares and other sources in April this year were \$2,783,675, compared with \$2,850,784 in the similar month a year ago.

A total of 29,728,286 revenue passengers were carried this April, including 23,827,449 10-cent passengers and 5,900,837 6-cent passengers. In April last year the total number of revenue passengers carried was 28,320,426, made up of 26,965,193 10-cent passengers and 1,355,233 6-cent passengers.

On April 30, 1922, the balance in the reserve fund created under the public contract act was \$1,171,856. This fund is now over the \$1,000,000 total which first had to be restored before any payments can be made to the cities and towns of the Commonwealth that contributed to the loan assessment in 1919.

## DOBLE STEAM CAR TO BE MADE AGAIN

SAN FRANCISCO, May 15—The Bobble Steam Motors Corporation is preparing to resume operations. It was recently incorporated in Delaware with \$10,000,000 stock. The former company was getting under way five years ago when production was halted by the Government after 30 cars had been turned out.

In about three months the company expects to be producing cars at Los Angeles. It will be at first largely an assembling proposition, although later it is hoped to manufacture nearly the complete car. Manufacture will be for individual order, with \$8000 the lowest price. The output next year is expected to be from 150 to 200 cars. Later it is hoped to work this up to 500.

No revolution in the automobile business is looked for from it, though it represents the latest engineering thought as applied to steam cars.

## COMMODITY PRICES

May 15 Apr. 15 May 14  
Wheat, No. 1 spring 1.78 1/4 1.75 1/4  
Wheat, No. 2 red 1.75 1/4 1.72 1/4  
Corn, No. 2 yellow 81 78 76 1/2  
Flour, Minn. pat. 2.75 2.72 2.70  
Pork, mess 25.50 25.50 27.00  
Sugar, gran. 5.30 5.25 5.30  
Iron, No. 2 P. & O. 23.25 23.25 25.81  
Silver..... 70 70 68 1/2  
Lead..... 5.25 5.00 5.00  
Tin..... 30.625 31.00 32.75  
Copper..... 15.125 15.875 15.00  
Rubber, sm. 15 15 15 1/2  
Cotton, Mid. Uplands 15 17 15 1/2  
Steel billets, Pitts. 32.00 32.50 37.00  
Print cloth..... 06 06 04 1/2  
Zinc..... 5.40 5.25 5.20

## HINKLEY & WOODS INSURANCE

95 MILK ST. BOSTON.  
LIBERAL TERMS  
(AND LOWEST RATES WITH  
EXPERIENCE IN EVERY DEPARTMENT)  
Tel. Private Branch Exchange Main 8720

## WILD & STEVENS, INC. PRINTERS' ROLLERS

6 Purchase Street, Boston 3, Mass.

## LEHIGH VALLEY REPORTS FAIR 1921 EARNINGS

Despite Depression Earns Over \$8 on Common—Many Economies Inaugurated

The Lehigh Valley railroad has issued its pamphlet report for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, showing net profits of \$10,050,797 after charges and taxes, equivalent after preferred dividends to \$8.29 a share on \$80,501,700 common stock (par \$50) compared with \$15.51 in 1920 or \$11.15 a share in the common in 1920.

Comparison of income account follows:  
Gross..... \$74,997,799  
Operating income..... \$4,997,799  
Other income..... 12,828,744  
Total income..... 15,526,543  
Int. rentals, etc..... 8,481,936  
Net income..... 10,050,797  
Dividends..... 4,245,749  
Surplus..... 8,805,048

\*For 10 months.  
Financing compensation and guaranty from Government, profit on sale of property and dividends from coal company.

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, last, shows:

ASSETS  
Investments..... \$208,834,069  
Current assets..... 21,480,771  
Deferred assets..... 3,417,193  
Unadjusted debits..... 491,722  
Total..... \$234,222,755  
LIABILITIES  
Capital stock..... \$60,000,000  
Long-term debts..... 93,888,000  
Current liabilities..... 14,680,880  
Deferred liabilities..... 1,657,150  
Unadjusted credits..... 22,830,124  
Corporate surplus..... 43,558,822  
Total..... \$234,222,755

E. E. Loomis, president, says that the company is offering for industrial development a 230-acre tract at Buffalo. It has a frontage on Lake Erie of more than a mile, lies only a few miles from the center of Buffalo, adjoins the 500-acre terminal connection, and offers special advantage as a site for grain elevators.

Mr. Loomis calls special attention to the bad order car situation, which he says continues serious. Commenting upon the position of Lehigh Valley regarding this matter, Mr. Loomis says:

"Many of our company's cars, which had been away from its rails since Federal control, were returned during the year in a crippled condition, lack of proper maintenance during the government operation being largely responsible. To be prepared to meet a business revival prompt repair of these cars was necessary. Because of the high rate of pay and expensive restrictions governing working conditions for railroad employees prescribed by the United States Railroad Labor Board, but which do not apply in other industries, favorable contracts were made with several outside concerns for part of this work. A total of 9975 cars were delivered to various car builders for general repairs during the year, on which our company saved \$80,274, as compared with the cost of making these repairs at its own shops, which in the past under normal conditions have been able to take care of this work."

**Federal Control Heritages**  
"As an illustration of the deplorable condition of equipment at the termination of federal control, your company expended and charged to operating expenses for the maintenance of engines, cars and floating equipment during 1921 a total of \$25,138,717, an increase of practically \$1,500,000 over the previous year and approximately \$8,037,400 more than would have been dissipated had expenditures been limited for this purpose to the same ratio as applied to Interstate Commerce Commission records."

"World-wide business depression resulted in a decrease in revenue-producing tonnage of the railroads in the United States in 1921 of 25.18 per cent as compared with 1920. On the Lehigh Valley the decrease was 19.26 per cent. In meeting the business depression the management sought to make every possible economy in operation. As a result, on Dec. 31, 1921, it showed an 18 per cent reduction in employees as compared with Dec. 31, 1920. On the other hand, there was a notable gain in efficiency over the previous 12 months."

**Crescoted Ties Economical**  
"As a result of the policy of recent years of putting only crescoted ties into the roadbed, it was necessary to place only 456,789 ties in tracks during 1921, as compared with an average of 589,627 for the five-year period prior to federal control. It is anticipated that the annual requirements

will continue to show a reduction as the number of crescoted ties in the track increases. There are in track at this time 5,707,979 crescoted ties, which is approximately 62 per cent of the total number of ties in service. The policy of purchasing only rails weighing 136 pounds to the yard was also continued. There are now 380 miles of track laid with this heavy rail."

President Loomis states also that the Lehigh Valley paid freight claims in 1921 amounting to \$1,262,291, a decrease of \$1,092,257, compared with 1920.

**Highway Taxes Onerous**  
Taxes during the year totaled \$2,196,959, an increase of 36 per cent over the average annual tax for the first year period prior to Federal control. He adds that "the tax situation has become a serious one for all railroads, due largely to the issue by different communities for bonds for highway improvement, resulting in enormous increases in taxes to meet the interest and sinking fund payments on such funds. In effect, this means that the railroads are contributing large sums for the benefit of the motor truck competitors whose inroads upon railroad traffic are continuously increasing."

**1921 RESULTS OF STEEL & TUBE CO.**  
In a statement to the stockholders of Steel & Tube Co. of America, Clayton Mark, chairman, and A. A. Schlesinger, president, say that in addition to the loss of \$2,571,353 before dividends in 1921 there was an additional loss for idle plant expense and shrinkage in inventory values, aggregating \$4,455,606, charged directly against a contingency dividend which was set up out of capital surplus, to the amount of \$6,000,000.

The total sales in 1921, says the statement, were \$29,696,815, compared with \$57,848,896 in 1920.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM  
(Lines East and West)  
First week May..... \$1,102,214  
From Jan. 1..... 55,059,972  
MOBILE AND OHIO  
First week May..... \$318,005  
From Jan. 1..... 5,811,893

\*Increase  
Decrease  
From Jan. 1..... 55,059,972  
From Jan. 1..... 5,811,893

PRICE 100 AND ACCRUED DIVIDEND  
We regard this as one of the most attractive investments ever offered in New England, for in addition to ample security, the investment is sponsored by the largest and most representative body of business and professional men in New England.

## Boston Chamber of Commerce Realty Trust

7% CUMULATIVE FIRST PREFERRED STOCK  
Tax Free in Massachusetts  
Suitable Investment for Trust Funds

B. J. BAKER & CO., Inc.  
(ESTABLISHED 1918)  
209 Washington Street  
Head of State Street  
Boston

## WOOL INDUSTRY OF WYOMING HAS GREAT REVIVAL

Heavy Sales at Advancing Prices Are Recorded—Competition Among Buyers

RAWLINS, Wyo., May 15 (Special)—For the first time in several years Wyoming this spring is swarming with wool buyers. Bidding for clips on a competitive basis has been resumed and the wool-growing industry—a few months ago on the verge of collapse—has experienced a remarkable revival.

Within the last fortnight probably 20 per cent of the State's estimated clip of 24,000,000 pounds has been bid in at prices ranging from 33 to nearly 40 cents a pound and many flock masters who, six months ago, were dicker with buyers for small advances, have assumed an independent attitude and are holding their clips for higher prices.

During the last week more than 1,000,000 pounds of wool has been sold here, chiefly to representatives of Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and St. Louis houses. At Buffalo, Wyo., last week, 1,500,000 pounds sold for 35 cents. The preceding week a representative of a Boston house invaded the Fremont County region and closed for barely 1,000,000 pounds at prices averaging 33 cents. He anticipated by only a few days buyers who would have bid fully 2 cents a pound more. He did not secure all of the clip of the region, however, and flock masters who declined his offers now are selling at high figures. One corporation, with a 150,000-pound clip, that declined the lower offer, sold last week at 38½ cents a pound. At Buffalo a clip not included in the big pool that went for 35 cents was sold the following day for 36 cents. In the southeastern part of the State, where some of the largest Wyoming clips are being shorn, a 40-cent price is anticipated.

Independence of some flock masters who are holding for higher prices is due in chief measure to relief from desperately pressing financial obligations afforded by advances from the Wyoming Wool Growers' Association, and many wool growers who, during recent weeks, have sold their clips were able to hold on until the market improved solely because of federal aid.

The advanced price of sheep is keeping pace with those of wool. Recently 7500 breeding ewes changed hands in western Wyoming for \$12 a head. A year ago they probably could have been bought for \$3.

**WHEAT PRICES TURN DOWNWARD**  
CHICAGO, May 15—Wheat turned downward in price during the early dealings today, influenced by an appeal from Julius Barnes, formerly national wheat director, that the Board of Trade arrange for a settlement of May wheat contracts on a basis no higher than the current value of the grain in domestic and foreign markets. The opening, which varied from unchanged figures to 1½ cents lower, May \$1.42 to \$1.42½, and July \$1.24 to \$1.25½, was followed by a moderate further set-back and then by something of a reaction.

Corn and oats were relatively steady. After opening ¼c off to a like advance, July 64½, the corn market sagged a little, then rallied. Oats started unchanged to ¼c lower, July 39½ to 39½c and kept close to the initial range.

Higher quotations on hogs gave an upward slant to the provisions market.

**WISCONSIN ROAD YEAR'S EARNINGS**  
The report of the Wisconsin Central road (Soo line, Chicago division) for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows a deficit of \$2,765,514 after taxes and charges, compared with a surplus of \$327,958 in 1920.

The corporate income account shows these changes:  
Gross..... \$16,559,636  
Exp. tax, etc..... 16,361,601  
Operating income..... 198,035  
Govt. comp. & etc..... 235,593  
Other income..... 358,588  
Total income..... 592,216  
Int. rentals, etc..... 3,322,137  
Surplus..... 15,765,514

\*Increase, †Deficit.

**DIVIDENDS**  
Pittsburgh, Youngstown & Ashtabula railroad, regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 30.

Elkhorn Coal Company, regular quarterly of 75 cents a share on preferred, payable June 10 to stock of record June 1.

Philadelphia Electric Company, regular quarterly of 2 per cent on common stock, placing the issue on 8 per cent a year basis, compared with 7 per cent previously. The regular quarterly of 2 per cent also was declared on preferred. Both dividends are payable June 15 to stock of record May 23.

Southwestern Power & Light Company, regular quarterly of 13 per cent on preferred, payable June 1 to stock of record May 17.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, regular quarterly of 1½ per cent on preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 12.

Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., regular quarterly of 75 cents a share, payable in Canadian funds on June 1.

Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, regular quarterly of \$1.25 on common and of 1½ per cent on preferred, both payable June 15 to stock of record May 21.

**CARSON HILL GOLD MINING CO.**  
The financial report of the Carson Hill Gold Mining Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, shows net earnings after depreciation, depletion, and taxes of \$168,515, equivalent to \$1.25 a share on the 200,000 shares outstanding, compared with net earnings of \$285,541 in 1920.

**Generation Investments**  
City Central business property, properly developed and operated, is recognized by investment authorities to be basically the soundest of all investment fields.

It is characterized as a generation investment and has for years been favored by estates and trustees.

For over a quarter of a century the personnel of the City Central Corporation has specialized in the designing, financing, construction, operation and management of high-grade commercial and industrial building developments in the larger cities.

Bonds, Notes and Trust Shares in City Central Business Property in the Larger Cities Exclusively

City Central Corporation  
National Union Bank Building  
HEAD OF STATE STREET  
Boston



## COLLEGE, SCIENCE, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

## NEW YORK AND ST. LOUIS IN SPOTLIGHT

Stage Set for Meeting of These Teams at the Polo Grounds Next Friday

| AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING |     |      |       |
|--------------------------|-----|------|-------|
|                          | Won | Lost | P. C. |
| St. Louis                | 18  | 10   | .643  |
| New York                 | 19  | 11   | .633  |
| Cleveland                | 14  | 16   | .500  |
| Detroit                  | 13  | 17   | .432  |
| Philadelphia             | 12  | 18   | .400  |
| Boston                   | 11  | 19   | .364  |
| Chicago                  | 11  | 19   | .364  |
| Washington               | 11  | 19   | .364  |

**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Boston 3, Chicago 1.  
Detroit 4, New York 2 (10 innings).  
Philadelphia 7, St. Louis 4.  
Cleveland 4, Washington 4.

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
Detroit 1, New York 2.  
Washington 4, Cleveland 3.

The eyes of all fans will be focused on the New York baseball field ground this week, where Cleveland and St. Louis, foremost challengers for the championship of the American League, will appear in the order named. The Indians, under Tris Speaker, will open at the Polo Grounds tomorrow for a four-game series, at the end of which time New Yorkers will have a chance to know just how strong their team is without the services of George Ruth and Robert Musial. The first game of the Highlanders-Browns series on Saturday night will signalize the re-entry of these New York stars in Miller Huggins' active lineup. They could hardly come back at a better time.

Boston staged a rather surprising comeback after losing four straight in the series with Detroit, the Red Sox now having two victories over the Chicago White Sox, with the third game of the series here this afternoon and either Charles Robertson, the no-hit prodigy, or Urban Faber slated to pitch for the Chicagoans. The result of these Boston contests has put William Gleason's team in seventh place, a full game below the Red Sox, while Detroit, which keeps on winning at the expense of New York, now holds fourth.

Cleveland has done fairly well on the whole in recent contests, but the club's rating at .500 is not very encouraging. The Indians are four whole games behind New York and St. Louis, which have a percentage lead of 10 points over the Highlanders.

The Philadelphia Athletics continue to hold up their end well, leading the second division, just .002 behind the fourth-place Detroiters. Washington has fared most poorly in the American circuit, having won less than two-fifths of its games.

## CHICAGO DEFEATS

## IOWA NINE; 11 TO 6

**IOWA CITY, Ia., May 13 (Special).—**Chicago defeated Iowa this afternoon in a poorly played baseball game, 11 to 6. Thirteen errors, as well as numerous hit batters, passed balls, unsteady pitchers and frantic throwing to and from made the contest resemble more a back-log performance than a conference game. The result was in doubt till the eighth, the lead being exchanged twice, until the Maroons commenced an assault on three Hawk-ey pitchers and collected six runs. Only two singles were needed, as they were mixed with a sacrifice, four errors, a hit batter, and a base on balls. It was Iowa's fourth straight loss. Gov. N. E. Kendall witnessed the game and pitched the first ball. In the first inning Iowa made three hits, stole a base, and was given one base on balls, yet failed to push a man as far as third because of quick pitching to second base by Chicago's center, G. H. Vardley.

Iowa forged ahead in the seventh when the crowd of 2500 persons rose and cheered for a victory after Capt. C. O. Michaelson '22 was passed and Catcher Gordon C. Locke '23 hit a triple. A beautifully executed squeeze play with Second Baseman F. J. Shimek '22 laying down a slow bunt, secured Locke and made the score 6 to 4. Then followed Chicago's outburst of scoring.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Chicago..... 0 2 1 0 1 0 0 11-13 13 9  
Iowa..... 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 6-12 9 13  
Batteries—Walker, Dixon, and Yardley; Becker, Smith, Welch, Probert, and Locke. Umpire—Peter Lister, Rock Island, Ill. Time—2h. 15m.

## PURDUE WINS ITS FOURTH STRAIGHT

**LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 13 (Special).—**The Purdue University baseball team won its fourth straight "Big Ten" Western Conference victory here this afternoon by defeating the Northwestern University nine, 4 to 0. E. B. Wagner '22, left-handed pitcher of the Purdue nine, pitched a good game for the winning team, allowing only two hits during the nine innings of play, and giving only one base on balls. On the other hand, R. B. Pulley '24, pitching for Northwestern, allowed the Old Gold and Black team seven hits and six bases on balls. In addition to this, errors by the Northwestern infield at critical times during the contest also aided the Purdue team in scoring its runs. Wagner, in addition to pitching a splendid game, made three hits, one of them a double, and two of them were instrumental in scoring two runs for Purdue. A brilliant running catch by W. G. Eversman '23 in center field and two double plays, P. B. Morgan '23 to W. H. Fawcett '22 to C. C. Strack '22, and Strack to Fawcett were the fielding features of the game. The score by innings:

| ININGS       |   |   |   |
|--------------|---|---|---|
| 1            | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Purdue       | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Northwestern | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## To Select a Team of Women Athletes Soon

Miss D. Cameron Invited to Represent Western Colleges

**NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 15.—**Telegraphic advices to Dr. Stewart, chairman of the National Track Committee in the competitions to select a team of women athletes to be sent to the international field and track meet in Paris, this August, received here today, note an invitation to Miss D. Cameron of the University of New Mexico to be a member of the team representing the western colleges. Miss Cameron made a new world's record for women in the 220-yard dash, covering the distance in 30.2-5s, at the University of New Mexico last Saturday. She was the only athlete in the western competitions to qualify for a place on the American team. The selections of the American team will be made in about a week.

In the western competitions a new college record for women in the 220-yard relay race was made by Misses Violet Ball, Mildred Dupes, Loretta Hendricks, and Zoe Emerson of the Southern Branch of the University of California, at Los Angeles, of 23.3-5s. At the meet at Mamaroneck, N. Y., Saturday, for the eastern colleges, Dr. Stewart said, five records were broken, those in the eight-pound shotput, 440-yard relay race and the hop, step and jump being world's records and those made in the 300 meter race and the two-handed javelin throw establishing new American records for women.

The points scored in the western meets, as reported to Mr. Howard Cleveland at Long Beach, Cal., were as follows: Florida State College, 31; Southern Branch of the University of California, 26; University of Arizona, 20; University of New Mexico 15 1/2. The Florida State College meet was held a week ago and Miss Anne Harwick of that institution was sent to the Mamaroneck meet Saturday and took second place in the double javelin throw.

## MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN DIVIDE

**MADISON, Wis., May 13 (Special).—**The University of Wisconsin and the University of Minnesota divided honors in a dual tennis meet here today, for the second time this season when the Gophers won three singles matches and the Badgers took both doubles and one single.

In the closest contested match of the afternoon, R. C. Godfredson '22, and Capt. T. A. Treadwell '23, Wisconsin, won from Capt. H. W. Norton '22, and J. V. Pidgeon '23, in their doubles, the first set of which went to the Badgers, 6-2.

The Gophers staged a strong comeback in the second and won 7-5, but Wisconsin took the third set, 6-2. Norton won in the singles from Godfredson; after the Badger entrant took the first set in a match in which consistency over-balanced brilliant play. R. H. Kuhlman '23, and Pidgeon '23, Minnesota had no difficulty in vanquishing L. G. Hastings '24, and A. T. Moulding '24, in the singles. The summary:

| SINGLES   |  |  |  |
|---|--|--|--|
| T. A. Treadwell, Wisconsin, defeated R. H. Kuhlman, Minnesota, 7-5, 6-3.      |  |  |  |
| H. W. Norton, Minnesota, defeated R. C. Godfredson, Wisconsin, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4. |  |  |  |
| R. H. Kuhlman, Minnesota, defeated L. G. Hastings, Wisconsin, 6-3, 6-4.       |  |  |  |
| J. V. Pidgeon, Minnesota, defeated A. T. Moulding, Wisconsin, 6-1, 6-2.       |  |  |  |

## WASHINGTON NINE DOUBLE WINNER

**SEATTLE, Wash., May 14 (Special).—**The University of Washington baseball team won two games from the University of Montana, here, Friday and Saturday, by scores of 14-5 and 15-3.

Montana was reputed to be the best team in the Northwest Conference but their performance in these two games failed to show any championship form. Montana's ragged fielding and the well-placed hits of the Washington batters are responsible for the large scores. Roscoe Torrance, Washington's shortstop, knocked a home run in the seventh inning of the second game with bases full. Washington's base runners stole second 13 times in the two games without being caught once. The score by innings:

| FIRST GAME |   |   |   |
|------------|---|---|---|
| 1          | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Washington | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Montana    | 0 | 0 | 0 |

## WESTERN RESTORES STYMIE

**CHICAGO, May 13 (By The Associated Press).—**The stymie in golf play was restored today by the Western Golf Association after several years of abolition, in order to have uniformity of golf rules throughout the world and to lay the basis for an international committee on rules and the regulations of the game to replace the present plan of adhering to or rebelling from the tenets laid down by the Royal and Ancient Golf Club of St. Andrews, Scotland.

**COVEY LEADS KINSELLA**  
**LONDON, May 15 (By The Associated Press).—**George F. Covey of England, the world's professional court tennis champion, today defeated Walter Kinsella of New York 3 out of 4 sets in a series of 13 sets for the title. Today's score was 6-3, 6-3, 1-6, 6-3. Four more sets will be played Wednesday and the remainder of the match should not be decided by Wednesday's contest, on Saturday.

## TRACK MEET VICTORY GIVES HARVARD MAJOR SPORT SERIES

By winning the dual track meet at the Soldiers Field, Saturday 70-14-15 to 64-15, Harvard assured itself of taking a majority of her major sports athletic contests with Yale for the college year of 1931-22, as the Crimson had previously won the football game last fall and the hockey series during the winter, leaving the baseball series and the varsity crew race as the only other major sports to be contested between these two famous college rivals this season. Should Yale win both of these, the best the Elis can do will be two victories out of five sports, and the Crimson is not yet ready to concede either of the remaining competitions to the Elis.

Saturday's track meet was one of the most interesting that has ever been held by Harvard and Yale. Yale entered the meet a slight favorite; but the Harvard athletes never for a minute allowed this to affect their work, and almost every man on the Crimson team was able to give his best work or else did better than ever before. It was the second track team to face Yale under the coaching of W. J. Bingham '16, and the way the athletes performed shows that the former Harvard star middle-distance runner is one of the best handlers of track men the Crimson has ever had. Four new dual meet records were put on the books, two of them because the events were held for the first time and in the other two the winners broke previous marks for their respective events. Harvard and Yale shared in making records for the new events when R. M. C. Greenleaf hurled the javelin 161ft. 11 1/2 in. and R. E. Jordan threw the discus 134ft. 8 in., good marks when it is remembered that these men had only taken these events up last winter. In the two old events, where new marks were made, Harvard men captured both. In the 120-yard hurdles R. S. Whitely Jr. made the new mark of 15-2-5s, displacing the record of 15-3-5s, made by P. M. Rice of Harvard in 1915. In the one-mile run J. W. Burke won in 4m. 19-4-5s, displacing the former mark of 4m. 23s., made by R. W. Poucher of Yale in 1914.

Burke of Harvard and Jordan of Yale tied for individual high-scoring honors with two first places each. Burke won the half and the mile and Jordan the 1600-yard shotput and discus. Burke's running was the in-

dividual feature of the games. In the mile he came from third place within 220 yards of the finish and by a wonderful burst of speed caught and passed M. K. Douglas and M. H. Wilson, both of Yale, finishing about eight yards ahead of Wilson. In the half mile, he came from third place with about fifty yards to go and just beat out Thomas Campbell of Yale by inches. The summary:

| 100-YARD DASH—Won by F. J. Runyan, Yale; S. D. Feldman, Yale, second; J. D. Chase, Harvard, third. Time—10s.   |  |  |  |
|--|--|--|--|
| 220-YARD DASH—J. D. Chase, Harvard, first; S. D. Feldman, Yale, tied for first; C. H. Wanska, Harvard, third. Time—21.4-5s.  |  |  |  |
| 440-YARD DASH—Won by G. W. Chapman, Yale; J. D. Chase, Harvard, second; J. C. Wilson, Yale, third. Time—60.2-5s.   |  |  |  |
| 880-YARD RUN—Won by J. W. Burke, Harvard; Thomas Campbell, Yale, second; Campbell Newhall, Harvard, third. Time—1m. 57.1-5s.   |  |  |  |
| ONE-MILE RUN—Won by J. W. Burke, Harvard; M. H. Wilson, Yale, second; M. K. Douglas, Yale, third. Time—4m. 19-4-5s. (New record).  |  |  |  |
| TWO-MILE RUN—Won by E. C. Vanderpool, Yale; H. C. Haines, Harvard, second; E. G. Lund, Harvard, third. Time—9m. 42-2-5s.   |  |  |  |
| 120-YARD HURDLES—Won by R. S. Whitely, Harvard; J. D. Chase, Harvard, second; Austin Hulman Jr., Yale, third. Time—15-2-5s. (New record).  |  |  |  |
| 220-YARD HURDLES—Won by R. F. Thayer, Harvard; J. D. Chase, Harvard, second; Smith, Jr., Yale, third. Time—25-2-5s.  |  |  |  |
| Running High Jump—A. K. Murray and R. D. Gerould, Harvard, tied for first at 5ft. 3 1/2 in.; J. F. Fitts, Harvard, and G. B. Martin, Alexander Mitchell, J. Reeves and G. L. Reinacher, Yale, tied for third at 5ft. 7 1/2 in. |  |  |  |
| Greenleaf hurled the javelin 161ft. 11 1/2 in. and R. E. Jordan threw the discus 134ft. 8 in., good marks when it is remembered that these men had only taken these events up last winter.                                     |  |  |  |

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## ATHLETIC NOTES

Hobart College beat Yale at lacrosse in a fast game at Geneva Saturday, 3 to 2. Syracuse University defeated Pennsylvania State College at lacrosse, Saturday, 6 goals to 1.

Playing its first match in the metropolitan district, Saturday, the Harvard varsity golf team defeated Columbia at the Cherry Valley Club by 7 to 2.

Rutgers College won the twelfth annual track and field meet of the Middle Atlantic States Association at Lancaster, Pa., Saturday, with 43 1/2 points. Lafayette was second with 33 1/2 and Delaware third with 19.

Cornell University defeated the University of Pennsylvania in their dual meet at Ithaca, N. Y., Saturday, 79-1-3 points to 55-2-3. F. K. Lovejoy of Cornell won the 100-yard dash in 9 1/4 s. and the 220 in 2m. 19-4-5s. C. G. Sargent '24 of Pennsylvania threw the javelin 131 ft. 1 in.

The University of Nebraska defeated the Iowa Agricultural College track team at Lincoln, Saturday, 78 points to 53. Nebraska took all the points at the 100-yard dash and shotput. Nebraska won nine firsts out of the 15 events. A. F. Schoepel '22 made a new Nebraska record in the 600-yard throw, making a distance of 173ft. 4 in.

The informal golf team of the University of Michigan defeated Purdue University in a dual match at Ann Arbor, Saturday, 15 to 1. The one-sided score is no indication of the closeness of the contest.

Although the Badgers won 11 of the 15 events and took first and second in six of them, the Maroons pushed them to the limit in the 100-yard dash and shotput, and taking second in the javelin. G. M. Sundt '22, Badger football and track star, won individual honors. J. Smith '22 of Michigan was second high man by virtue of first in the discus and javelin, a tie for third in the pole vault, and a tie in the shotput.

Purdue University won its dual meet at Bloomington, Ind., Saturday, defeating Indiana 10 to 6. The victory was secured by a win in the discus, by the score of 119-5-3. Excellent time was made in the dashes, considering the runners being held down by a wind that was blowing down the track. Indiana took eight firsts but due to scarcity of men in each event their score was pulled down considerably. R. L. Harrison '23 and C. C. Furnas '22 were easily the stars for the Purdue team. Capt. W. P. Konrad '22 of Indiana won the 100-yard dash in 9 1/4 s.

The powerful track team from the University of Illinois had little trouble in defeating the University of Michigan in a dual track meet at Ann Arbor Saturday. The Illinois team took all three places in the mile run, the 440-yard run and the discus throw. H. A. Hoffman '24, Michigan, broke the Perry Field record when he hurled the javelin 200ft. B. B. Patterson '22 of Illinois tied the record in the mile run, 4m. 19-4-5s. C. G. Sargent '22 of Michigan was the individual star of the meet with eight points. He placed first in the 220-yard hurdles and took second in the 100-yard dash. Illinois won the high hurdle event.

University of Wisconsin won its dual track meet from the University of Chicago at Madison, Saturday, by a score of 82-3 to 1-1-3. The one-sided score is no indication of the closeness of the contest. Although the Badgers won 11 of the 15 events and took first and second in six of them, the Maroons pushed them to the limit in the 100-yard dash and shotput, and taking second in the javelin. G. M. Sundt '22, Badger football and track star, won individual honors. J. Smith '22 of Michigan was second high man by virtue of first in the discus and javelin, a tie for third in the pole vault, and a tie in the shotput.

Pitcher Jackson is STAR OF A FAST GAME

**URBANA, Ill., May 13 (Special).—**Clifford L. Jackson '23, star pitcher of the University of Illinois baseball team, was largely responsible for the defeat of the University of Wisconsin team, here, this afternoon, in a fast 9-to-2 game.

Jackson held the hard-hitting Wisconsin battery to four hits and struck the side out, after A. C. Elliott '22, had led off with a double. Illinois hit the ball hard all afternoon; but were unfortunate in driving into the hands of Badger outfielders. R. P. Williams '23 had six hard chances in left field. Pitcher F. G. Paddock '22, Wisconsin, allowed seven hits and gave three bases on balls. He was in trouble nearly every inning, but pitched good ball in the pinches after the third.

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Illinois..... 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0-12 12 9  
Wisconsin..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2 4 2  
Batteries—Jackson and Daugherty; Williams, Umpire—R. G. St. John and F. W. Driscoll.

## PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE STANDING

| San Francisco  |      |       |      |
|----------------|------|-------|------|
| Won            | Lost | P. C. |      |
| San Francisco  | 24   | 16    | .600 |
| Vernon         | 20   | 15    | .571 |
| Salt Lake City | 19   | 16    | .543 |
| Los Angeles    | 21   | 20    | .512 |
| Oakland        | 21   | 21    | .500 |
| Seattle        | 19   | 20    | .487 |
| Portland       | 12   | 22    | .353 |

## RESULTS SATURDAY

| Los Angeles 6, Sacramento 2.       |  |  |  |
|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Salt Lake City 5, San Francisco 4. |  |  |  |
| Oakland 4, Portland 4.             |  |  |  |

**RESULTS SUNDAY**  
Oakland 10, Portland 5.  
Portland 8, Oakland 5.  
San Francisco 13, Salt Lake City 7.  
San Francisco 17, Salt Lake City 5.  
Vernon 10, Seattle 7.  
Vernon 19, Seattle 5.  
Sacramento 4, Los Angeles 3.  
Sacramento 4, Los Angeles 2.

## Princeton Water Victory Is Complete

Shows Way to Columbia and Penn in All Three Races

**PRINCETON, N. J., May 13.—**Honors in the triangular regatta at Carnegie Lake here this afternoon were taken by Princeton University, its varsity rowing team, in the historic Child's Cup contest for the historic Child's Cup, which the Princeton victors crossing the finish line only 15 feet ahead of the next boat, Columbia. This race was over the full 1 1/4-mile course and the times were as follows: Princeton, 9:20; Columbia, 9:21; Pennsylvania, 9:30.

A close finish marked the junior varsity race also, the New Jersey men winning by less than half a length, with Columbia two lengths behind Pennsylvania. The times: Princeton, 9:54; Pennsylvania, 9:56; Columbia, 10:04.

In the freshman contest Princeton took the lead at the start and was never headed. The race was rowed over a 15-1/2 mile course. The times: Princeton, 7:25; Pennsylvania, 7:29; Columbia, 7:33.

## IOWA STATE LOSES TO NEBRASKA AGAIN

**AMES, Ia., May 13 (Special).—**Iowa State College lost the second of a two-game baseball series with the University of Nebraska here this morning, 7 to 3. The two teams battled on even terms until the eighth inning, when the Ames machine went to pieces and Nebraska scored six runs. For five innings Iowa State held the lead with a single run scored in the first inning. G. O. Munger '23, pitching consistent ball for Nebraska, prevented his opponents from adding to this score until the ninth inning, when a belated rally netted two runs. Nebraska's seven runs were made on only five hits. Ames' seven errors contributed more to the score than the batting of the victors. L. M. Clauson '24 was taken out of the box in the eighth by Coach M. A. Kent of Iowa State and replaced by H. L. Smith '24. G. P. Buck '24 pitched the last inning for Iowa State. The score by innings:

| Innings    |   |   |   |
|------------|---|---|---|
| 1          | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Iowa State | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nebraska   | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Batteries—Munger and Thompson; Clauson, Smith, Buck and Whitaker. Umpire—T. F. McPartland. Time—2h. 5m.

## KANSAS NINE WINS FROM MISSOURI, 7-2

**COLUMBUS, Mo., May 13 (Special).—**The University of Kansas made up for her defeat of yesterday and came out victor today over the University of Missouri nine with a 7-to-2 score. The game was slower than yesterday's, Missouri had a two-point lead up until the first half of the sixth and then the visitors bunched three hits and brought in four runs. Only tight fielding on the part of the Missouri players saved H. D. Ficklin '23 from being knocked out of the box. Capt. J. B. Bloomer '23 of the visitors pitched today and held the Tigers to four hits. He counted only four strikeouts, however, and it was tight fielding that kept the local team from scoring more. The score by innings:

| Innings  |   |   |   |
|----------|---|---|---|
| 1        | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Kansas   | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Missouri | 0 | 0 | 0 |

Batteries—Bloomer and Frasier; Ficklin and Murphy. Umpire—Ray Cahill. Time—2h. 25m.

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION STANDING

| Minneapolis  |      |       |      |
|--------------|------|-------|------|
| Won          | Lost | P. C. |      |
| Minneapolis  | 17   | 7     | .708 |
| Milwaukee    | 16   | 11    | .593 |
| Indianapolis | 15   | 11    | .577 |

## RESULTS SATURDAY

| Milwaukee 6, Louisville 6. |  |  |  |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Minneapolis 3, Toledo 6.   |  |  |  |
| St. Paul 11, Columbus 1.   |  |  |  |

## RESULTS SUNDAY

| Kansas City 10, Indianapolis 0. |  |  |  |
|---------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Milwaukee 11, Louisville 10.    |  |  |  |
| Other games postponed.          |  |  |  |

## WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING

| St. Joseph |      |       |      |
|------------|------|-------|------|
| Won        | Lost | P. C. |      |
| St. Joseph | 13   | 5     | .821 |
| Sioux City | 16   | 12    | .571 |
| Wichita    | 16   | 12    | .571 |

## RESULTS SATURDAY

| Tulsa 7, Wichita 3.            |  |  |  |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|
| Des Moines 3, Omaha 1.         |  |  |  |
| St. Joseph 5, Oklahoma City 0. |  |  |  |

## RESULTS SUNDAY

| Omaha 3, Des Moines 3.  |  |  |  |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Sioux City 6, Denver 4. |  |  |  |
| Tulsa 8, Wichita 2.     |  |  |  |

**BARNES TO GO TO ENGLAND**  
**NEW YORK, May 14.—**Jim Barnes of the Pelham Country Club, N. Y., the national open golf champion, today announced his intention to make a journey to the other side in quest of the British open title this year. Barnes will leave at the end of the month and play in the Glen Eagles tournament and the British championship at Sandwich, June 22 and 23.

## FILIPINOS SEEK GAMES

**SPECIAL FROM MANILA, Bureau**  
CHICAGO, May 15.—Baseball is to be played by a team of Filipino students in this city. The nine is organized by the Filipino Association of Chicago. Games are being sought. It is announced, by Jaime Reyes of the Law School of Northwestern University, the downtown branch.

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## LABOR STATISTICS COVER WIDE FIELD

International Office of League of Nations Compiles Data From Many Lands

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 13.—During the two years' existence of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations, it has increasingly discharged the function of an international clearing house of labor and industrial information. The requests it receives for information from governments, trade unions, employers' associations, and individuals steadily multiply, and include a great variety of topics, ranging, for instance, from a request from the French National Federation of Hairdressers' Trade Unions for information on the number of hairdressers in European countries, to a request from the British Government for an inquiry into the systems for regulating wages in the various countries, with special reference to the less highly organized industries.

The International Labor Office has been making a special study of legislation concerning the hours of work in different countries. It has analyzed in detail the eight-hour laws of the 14 European countries, with the progress such legislation, as well as the legislation and collective agreements concerning hours of labor in all other parts of the world.

Research Work Extensive

It has tried to ascertain the different ways in which daily and weekly hours of work are defined, the type of worker referred to, and the special exceptions permitted.

Not only has legislation been studied, but the application of the laws and collective agreements in the different countries has been examined carefully.

Owing to the extent of the subject, the office has had to limit itself, as far as application is concerned, to the study of the problem in certain of the basic industries, particularly those which play an important part in international competition.

When complete, the study will present a survey of the practice regarding hours of labor in such basic industries as textiles in their various branches, the iron, steel and metal industries, building construction and land transport.

Disarmament in Japan

At a meeting of workers in the naval dockyard of the city of Kure, where 33,000 men have been thrown out of employment as a result of the proposed reduction of armaments, it was decided to demand that a sum equal to at least one year's wages be paid to every worker in case of discharge consequent to restriction of armaments. An executive committee was elected to carry out this resolution, and it was instructed to petition Parliament and to make known the situation and intentions of the workers to the Government. Attempts are being made to relieve the men thrown out of employment by establishing a factory to be managed by the workers themselves, with a capital of 100,000 yen (about £4,000,000). The municipal authorities regard this effort favorably, believing it will be a means of maintaining the prosperity of the city.

Labor Courts in Germany

A bill has been introduced into the German Parliament with the object of setting up courts of arbitration for the settlement of labor disputes. Such courts would supersede all such now in existence and would function in all cases of civil disputes arising out of the relations between employers and workers. The particular disputes which the bill proposes to transfer to the labor courts include those concerning appeals of workers against dismissal, the calculation of pensions according to earnings, the imposition of fines in certain cases defined by law, and the conditions of employment of men seriously disabled.

The Labor Court also would have to decide on the termination of membership of a member of a Works Council, and on the dissolution of works councils. If necessary, commissions for special industries and occupations may be set up under the labor courts, the intention of the bill being to provide a procedure not only free from all political influence, but also directed by experts.

## IMITATION MILKS MAY BE FORBIDDEN

Bill to Bar "Oiled" Products to Come Before Representatives

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15.—The national campaign against "oiled" and other imitation milks which has enlisted the indorsement of over 200 women's and farmers' organizations throughout the country, will reach the House of Representatives this week, under a special privilege ruling which will call up the Volstead "pure milk" bill for special action. This proposed law would prohibit all interstate and export traffic in "oiled" or "fatted" milk. This article is defined as a clever imitation, made up of skimmed milk which is usually thrown to the hogs and calves on the farm and imported coconut oil. It is worth only about one-quarter as much as the butterfat which has been extracted from the original milk. It tastes and smells so much like the genuine evaporated milk that only experts can detect the difference. Yet its cost of manufacture is so much lower than the cost of real milk, that Congressmen Edward Volstead, author of the bill, declares it will soon crowd honest milk off the grocer's shelves by reason of the large profits it affords, unless it is prohibited from sale by law.

Congressman Volstead is a huge six-foot westerner who was born and raised on a farm, and who, armed with a bookshelf full of scientific authorities, speaks with the utmost conviction of milk as "our most perfect and nourishing food" and as "an

absolute necessity to the normal growth and health of the Nation." "Milk and the other dairy products, such as real butter and cheese," said Mr. Volstead, "constitute one of the two dietary elements from which civilized man can most easily and cheaply get his essential food supply, but this oiled or fatted milk does not contain the butterfat which throughout all ages and all nations has made milk celebrated as a standard article of food."

The imitation milk has been barred by many states.

## RAILWAYS WOULD BE ROAD CARRIERS

English Lines Want to Operate Truck Transport Service

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 11.—The chief difficulty which confronts British railways in their efforts to obtain permission to become road carriers is the opposition of the business community. It is no light task to win such a fight in the teeth of opposition emanating from two such centers of industry as Lancashire and Birmingham. That, however, is what the railway companies are faced with.

It is not too much to say that Birmingham occupies a strategic position in the struggle. The Chamber of Commerce of that city has considered the matter carefully and is definitely opposed to the proposal. The railway companies have been given an opportunity of stating their case, and arguments in favor of admitting railway companies to direct competition on the roads were put cogently by Mr. H. L. Thornhill, solicitor to the London and North-Western Railway, who visited Birmingham recently in the hope of converting the Chamber to his view.

He said that every month something like 7000 tons of traffic is being taken from his company and put on the road, a diversion amounting to nearly 10 per cent of the whole traffic dealt with by the company in the district, and representing a loss in revenue of about £10,000 a month. He made a strong point of the argument that with such a leakage it would be impossible to lower railway rates.

Opposite View Is Taken

Against this the Chamber argued that the capital of the railway companies, amounting to £1,400,000,000, was subscribed by the public for the construction and working of railways, and that it carries with it a responsibility to provide a thoroughly efficient means of transport. They assert that the railways are not as efficient as they should be, and that this fault can be remedied only by the stimulus of competition. This is more than ever necessary, they argue, in view of the amalgamation scheme, under which competition between the companies will be greatly restricted.

On the part of Lancashire similar opposition is being shown. Few have more authority to voice the opinions of Lancashire business men than Sir Peter Rylands. His argument is to the effect that the business of railway companies is on the rail, and that the attention of those engaged in working the railways should be concentrated exclusively during the next few years on the restoration of the efficiency of their rail system, which has been impaired as a result of the war.

Traffic Diversion Unwise

He makes the further point that it is in the best interests of trade that as much traffic as possible should remain on the rails, and that it is most undesirable that railway companies should join in the attempt to stimulate diversion to the road. On the other hand, he believes that there should be road facilities of an independent character, to act as a competitive spur to the railways.

In the controversy which has arisen over this question there is one point which has received less attention than it deserves. It is the aspect of the matter as viewed by the taxpayer and ratepayer, who maintain the roads upon which motor transport must run. At present the cost of road maintenance falls in part on the taxpayer, in part on the ratepayer, and in a small proportion on motor-car owners, whether commercial vehicles or pleasure cars.

The road vehicle tax brought in last year approximately £2,000,000. The rates found the remaining £42,000,000 to make up the cost of £42,000,000 required for road maintenance. This total cost is 3 1/2 times the pre-war cost. Although the railway companies pay rates, it has been shown that only a small proportion of what they pay in that way is used for the upkeep of roads.

Would Mean Higher Upkeep

If, therefore, they obtained powers for road transport they would greatly increase the number of heavy commercial vehicles now competing for road traffic, thus putting a heavier burden than ever upon the public, as regards road maintenance.

Perhaps the best suggestion that has yet been put forward in order to arrive at a solution of this question which shall be fair to the companies and without detriment to the public, is that the whole subject of transport by road and rail should be fully investigated by a thoroughly competent and independent tribunal, and that the question should not be left to a decision on a private bill. It should be a public inquiry in which all relevant facts should be ascertained and considered fully and carefully.

## WINDSOR WELCOMES TRACKLESS TROLLEYS

WINDSOR, Ont., May 6.—(Special Correspondence).—Following the precedent of the larger city of Toronto, Windsor has installed a few trackless trolley-buses, and civic officials are loud in their praise of them as aids to the general urban transportation system. They had about 40 persons and are operated by one man. No tracks are used, the power being derived from a duplex feed wire overhead.

The buses have a cruising radius of 16 feet, eight feet on each side of the feed wire, which allows them to draw up almost at the curb of an ordinary

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### HOUSES & APARTMENTS FOR RENT

SUBLET June 1 to Oct. 1, ground floor, 2-family house in Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y., near Church Avenue station. Rent \$100 per month; utilities included. Can be seen by appointment only. Phone 4-1515, Room 1042, or write R. F. J., 50 Turner Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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DESIRABLE furnished home; private home; excellent references; vicinity Madison Ave., 55th St., New York City. Telephone 5-1515.

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### FOR SALE

FOUR PAIRS men's new low white shoes, size 9 and 9 1/2; buckskin, canvas; bargain. Suite 5, 21 Falmouth St., Boston.

### HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Housekeeper, one capable of supervising home and service; excellent position for children, 10 and 12 years old; only one of experience desired; must be reliable. Box M-53, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 St. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Refined young woman to care for baby and help with household; excellent position for children, 10 and 12 years old; only one of experience desired; must be reliable. Box M-53, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 St. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Girl or woman; assist housework and care of 2-year-old child or take full charge; small apartment; go home nights, 10-12, 1022 Madison Ave., New York City. Tel. 5-1515.

AN ATTENDANT for two little girls by family living in country; \$75. MRS. WILLIAM STACPOLE, Tuscon, N. Y.

### SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

MARRIED woman, unquestionable character and ability, desires trip east as companion, care of child, and to secure position. Box "A," care Christian Science Monitor, Representative, 1700 Franklin St., Oakland, Cal.

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MISS ARNOLD's agency desires positions for recommended companions; governesses and in family's home. Phone Audubon 3788, 477 West 145th St., New York City.

K.P. genteel lady desires position as companion; willing to travel. MRS. L. SHOOK, 851 Grace St., Tel. Lake View 2972, Chicago.

COMPLETER and experienced bookkeeper wants small sets of books by day or month; refs. R-154, 1458 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

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\$6,000,000  
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The Boston Consolidated Gas Company will sell in one lot 60,000 shares of its 6 1/2% cumulative preferred stock of the par value of \$100 each, at not less than \$80 per share, at the office of R. L. Day & Company, 35 Congress Street, Boston, on May 31, 1922, at 12:30 o'clock noon. This stock bears cumulative dividends at the rate of 6 1/2% per annum, payable on the first days of February and August in each year, commencing to accrue on the date of issue, and is callable at the Company's option at a whole or in part at \$100 per share and accrued interest on any dividend date upon thirty days' notice; and the issue thereof has been duly authorized by the Department of Public Utilities of Massachusetts.

The terms and conditions of the sale are as follows:  
A certified check for not less than 10% of the purchase price shall be deposited by the successful bidder with the auctioneer upon acceptance of the bid, and the balance of the purchase price shall be paid within fifteen days after the date of the sale. The bidder shall receive a certificate of purchase which will be delivered to the purchaser immediately upon full payment of the purchase price.

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY  
By GEORGE M. COX, Treasurer.

street. Patronage has been good from the start; the cost of operation is comparatively low. Plans are laid for putting them in operation in new parts of the city where there are pavements, but where street-car service would cause a large outlay. Ornamental steel standards are being devised to replace wooden poles.

SHIPPING BILLS ENDORSED  
DES MOINES, Ia., May 13.—One half of the Chambers of Commerce of the State of Iowa have endorsed legislation pending in Congress to aid American shipping according to Joseph A. Leopold, secretary of the Iowa State Chamber of Commerce. The Iowa State Chamber also is behind the proposed legislation. Mr. Leopold reports.

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## ART NEWS AND COMMENT

## The Artist and the Naturalist Discuss Color and Vision

NEW YORK, May 13. AT THE end of the studio broad steps, running the width of the room, rose to the great north-light window, and at the top, on the window seat, sat the three of us, the Artist, the Naturalist, and I, looking down on Washington Square. Across the house tops played the horizontal rays of the setting sun, flushing the chimney-pots and here and there settling a bit of polished tin. Below, the Square itself was like some dusky aquarium, where the young roller-skaters darted about the arch like playful minnows.

In the half lights the arch had taken on a pale opalescence which was delighting the Artist.

"Blue-violet—with an overtone of rose," he murmured appraisingly to himself.

"White," exclaimed the naturalist, a bit truculently, "in shadow," he added: "Do you mean to say that that arch is really white to you?" asked the Artist.

"Certainly. I know it to be of white stone and though it's in shadow, I know the color to be still white. That's a matter of intelligence."

"Intelligence," snorted the Artist. "In other words, your reason tells you it's white so your eyes see it white."

"Quite so," agreed the Naturalist. "That's corrective vision."

"Corrective vision!" exclaimed the Artist and I, in two tones, his sliding down in disgust, mine up in inquiry.

"Certainly," The Naturalist, who was young, became didactic. "Men and probably highly developed animals have what we call corrective vision."

Grass, for example, no matter what changes atmospheric conditions may try to make in its appearance, we know as green and see it so. A ripe orange, whether in a shady grove or in full sunlight on the table before you, is always the same color in spite of all the reds and purples you artists would try to paint it. Again a matter of intelligence."

"And the sea, I suppose," picked up the Artist, "always blue."

"Certainly," hastily agreed the Naturalist, unaware of a trap.

"And that's where I have you," The Artist shook a dramatic forefinger. "For if you put sea water to the color test, it's as green as the grass you could find. But that intelligence doesn't help you out a bit when you're at the shore on a fine day. You're denying your own theory."

♦ ♦ ♦

"As a matter of fact," he continued, taking advantage of the young Naturalist's confusion to press his advantage, "You're wrong on every point. I know something of wild animals, for I was interested in painting them one summer and took to the woods to do it. I've had a deer grazing within a few feet of me, with the wind the other way, not because he did not look my way, but in the half lights of the woods I took on colors which blended with the trees. But the moment I moved he bolted like a good fellow."

"Again, a deer, or any other wild animal, is always suspicious of anything pure white or pure black in the forest, he it a piece of paper or a burned stump. Yet I've seen a deer facing a white egret a few paces away without noticing him. Looking at the egret with an eye trained to color I saw him to be in patches of blue, violet and yellow-green, as the light filtered through the foliage upon him. The moment he moved on the branch the deer was startled. In both cases your so-called corrective vision was lacking."

♦ ♦ ♦

"Now the real facts are these," the Artist was now in full swing. "Man naturally sees things as the artist sees them—sees that arch as blue-violet—sees the shadowed orange as green and violet—sees a million other manifestations of lovely hue, but with a thing called reason he denies his own sight. Or, to put it differently, there's sight and there's perception, and we've sold the power of perception for a mess of pottage which you natural scientists have laded out. Natural science looks through 'reason' and sees what it calls truth. Art looks directly and sees beauty. And rarely does a man who sees 'truth,' see beauty."

The Naturalist had assumed a dogged look. "Well, I'm sure seeing the truth is more useful to me," he said.

"I wonder," queried the Artist.

"But surely," protested the Naturalist, "knowing the truth is an intelligent act."

"There are truths and truths," I murmured.

The Artist nodded at me in approbation. "And what is the aim of Art?" he asked me.

"A nice, simple little question," I answered in amiable irony. But the Artist continued to gaze at me earnestly, so I did my best. "The aim of Art is to express something of the eternal realities."

The Artist again nodded approval. "Or as Poe expressed it in his 'Essence of Poetry,'" he said, "the object of poetry is the search of supernatural beauty." In other words, every true artist, be he writer, poet, or painter, is consciously trying to get at something so immensely more real than what is just about him—something so immensely less cumbered with sheer matter. And usually he gets at it best in a way which denies what you natural scientists call reason. There may be a greater reality suggested in our world of rose rocks, mauve shadows, and green skies than you imagine. Perhaps Shelley as well as Poe had something like that in mind. The Artist reached into the bookcase at the end of the window seat and began thumbing a this volume. Here—

A story of particular facts is as a mirror which obscures and distorts that which should be beautiful; poetry is a mirror which makes beautiful that which is distorted."

♦ ♦ ♦

The Artist slipped the volume back into place and resettled himself on the cushion.

"Did you ever notice," he continued,



"where in poetry the most beauty occurs?" The Naturalist and I shook our heads.

"It's where a break occurs in the description and a lie enters."

"A lie!" exclaimed the Naturalist. The Artist grinned. "You would call that a lie," he answered. "Take—let me see—take 'the full-girdled moon.' There's beauty in that phrase. And why? Because the poet has called the moon something it isn't. There's no girdle about the moon. But such a line frees the mind from the so-called 'natural' facts and brings the imagination a little closer to some truth of beauty or beauty of truth."

"Certainly in poetry and prose, and for the art lover, in painting, that to which mankind responds most eagerly is not the duplication of everyday experience but that which contradicts it. The unconscious responds, in other words, in something he knows to be truer."

"I wish you might lecture to the people," I said.

"Well, if they would only realize that a work of art is not a personal pastime but a sign board pointing to a new world—and a much more beautiful one and truer."

"As for lecturing, there's so many who have said it so much better than I could hope to. Let me give you Socrates, as Plato has made him speak." The Artist again turned to his bookcase.

He who has learned to see the beautiful in due order and succession, when he comes toward the end will suddenly perceive a nature of wondrous beauty—absolute, separate, simple, and all the colors and vanities of human life—hither looking and holding converse with the true beauty, divine and simple? Do you not see that in that communion only, beholding beauty with the eyes of the mind, he will be enabled to bring forth, not images of beauty, but realities (for he has hold not of an image, but of reality) and in bringing forth and nourishing true virtue to become the friend of God and be immortal, if mortal man may."

We were silent and sat watching the gliding boxes of light which were the busses circling the Arch. Over the roofs the West had drawn about her rosy shoulders the purple veil of night and fastened it with a golden crescent.

G. S. L.

## John Sell Cotman as an Anticipator of Cubism

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, April 21

LAST year the city of Norwich paid homage to the great name of John Crome, the founder of the Norwich Society, in 1803, which was destined to become the cradle of the greatest of all British schools of painting. Today at the British Museum and the Tate Gallery, London enjoys a very full and comprehensive show of the water colors of a man who owed much to Crome and his Norfolk origin, John Sell Cotman.

The catalogue of the 1821 exhibition of the Society of Painters of Water Colors contains an introduction which states: "That painting in water colors may be regarded as a new art, and in its present application the invention of British artists. Within a few years the materials employed in this species of painting, and the manner of using them, have been improved by new chemical discoveries and successful innovations on the old methods of practice. The feeble tinted drawings, formerly supposed to be the utmost efforts of this art, have been succeeded by pictures not inferior in power of oil paintings and equal in delicacy of tint and purity and aliveness of tone." It was, however, 20 years previously that Girtin and Turner, Towne, Hearne, Marlow, Smith and others really began the practice of true water colors as distinct from the topographical work of such men as Paul Sandby.

John Sell Cotman, one of the finest flowerers of the movement, walked in their footsteps and evolved for himself a style and method all his own. Born in 1782, the son of a Norwich draper, he was intended by his father for a business career, but at an early age he found fascination in drawing the many fine architectural features and landscapes around Norwich, and there is in the Reeve Collection at the British Museum a drawing of remarkable ability for a boy of 12, considered to be his earliest work and dated 1794.

Cotman's wise father was not, however, put off by John Ople's advice, "let him rather black boots than follow the profession of an artist," and decided to allow his son to come to London in 1798, where he lost sight of him until 1800, when he was awarded a "large silver palette by the Society of Arts."

In these days Cotman sold his drawings to dealers, lived in Soho and met Girtin and Turner at the hospitable Munroe's house in Adelphi. These three young men copied the drawings of Cotman, met together, and a sketching club was formed. De Windt, Varley, Underwood, Samuel, le Francis were Cotman's companions. He made excursions into Surrey, Wales, Shropshire, Somerset, Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, exhibiting, between 1800 and 1806, 30 paintings. Evidence that he visited his native place during this period exists in an advertisement in the Norwich Mercury, September, 1802, which states: "Mr. Cotman informs a friend that during his stay in Norwich, which will be for three weeks or a month, he proposes giving lessons in drawing to those ladies and gentlemen who may think his sketching from nature or style of coloring beneficial to their improvement; terms half a guinea per hour."

Between 1802 and 1805 Cotman produced his two greatest achievements, Greta Bridge and Durham Castle and Cathedral. There are two versions of the "Greta Bridge," one at the British Museum, the other in the collection of Mr. Russell Colman, formerly in the Reeve Collection; and now on show at the Tate Gallery. Mrs. Cotman told the writer when he saw this amazing masterpiece for the first time at Norwich, that it was the practice of Mr. Reeve when it was in his possession to go every evening and gaze into its subtle flat washes, so full of peace and charm. Cotman at this time had a partiality for bridges and they frequently occur in his drawings. The warm tone of these drawings mark the transition to the hof sunshine pictures of his later years.

In 1809 Cotman married the daughter of a farmer and instituted his system of teaching by lending drawings for students to take home and copy. A very large number of his works were thus used and this accounts for the rubbed condition of many of them. Cotman now turned his attention to etching; a branch of his art which is unfortunately not well represented at the Tate owing to lack of space. His aim, so he said, was "to follow Piranesi," but his etchings were badly printed and he seems to have used this medium

and clear and unalloyed, not clogged with the pollution of mortality, and all the colors and vanities of human life—hither looking and holding converse with the true beauty, divine and simple? Do you not see that in that communion only, beholding beauty with the eyes of the mind, he will be enabled to bring forth, not images of beauty, but realities (for he has hold not of an image, but of reality) and in bringing forth and nourishing true virtue to become the friend of God and be immortal, if mortal man may."

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G. S. L.

only for making clear architectural records.

The visitor to the Tate Gallery will see the effects on his color produced by his visit to Normandy in 1817 in the beautiful romantic drawings, "Blue Afternoon," and "The Chateau in Normandy." In 1824 Cotman returned to Norwich, and in 1825 he became an Associate of the Water Color Society. There is in the exhibition a collection of tracings made from the works of W. E. Harriott and others of places he had never seen and which Cotman used in producing drawings for the popular taste. For years he suffered much penury until in 1834 he was appointed professor of drawing at King's College, London.

Cotman had a genius for friendship and in his new position of security enjoyed a large circle of congenial friends, Stark, Prout, Cox, Cattermole and Varley, while his sons Miles Edmond and John Joseph with their sister Ann, labored to provide thousands of drawings for his pupils. It was a modest living though, £5 5s. for "The Mishap" being the highest price he obtained in 1834.

It is sad that so brilliant a man as Cotman should have had to resort to teaching for a living while he yearned so much for time to paint in oils, especially when those few which Londoners have an opportunity of seeing now are of such excellence. And although Turner several times showered generous praise on the name of Cotman, he seldom knew

## Annual Salon in Paris Opens

PARIS, April 21 (Special Correspondence)—Perhaps the opening of the Salon de la Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts in Paris is a greater social than an artistic event. That is to say, everything which appears here—possibly half a dozen exceptions out of the 1200 works—is well known and classified. It has nothing new about it, except that it is freshly painted. Certainly it is not necessary to belong to the advanced school of painting to regret the ultra-conservatism of the Salon de la Nationale. The present writer, at any rate, can only deplore the eccentricities, the useless experiments, the mere craze for novelty, the desire to epater le public, the lack of solid work, that mark much of the output of the younger men who are turning away from tradition. But if the chief fault of these younger men is that they aim at a succès de scandale, one must nevertheless deplore the repetitive character of the pictures submitted to the older Salon. There is little movement, little life, in the Salon de la Nationale. Originality is ruled out.

The pity of it is that this particular salon was created by men who about 30 years ago were revolutionaries in painting. They broke away from the stereotyped Salon des Artistes Français. They determined that art, true art and not the mere manufacture of pictures, was not served by the academic exhibitions where were admitted only pretty tableaux, handsome portraits as correct as a photograph, and landscapes according to pattern. But gradually the Nationale has come to resemble the Artistes Français.

The Salon des Indépendants now fills its old place. Nevertheless, one must take the Salon for what it is. Many of the better men in the classic style have already gone over to the Artistes Français Salon, which is no longer menaced with extinction. Others will, doubtless follow. This does not mean, of course, there is no praiseworthy work here. It only means that nothing really progressive can be expected from it.

Lucien Simon has an excellent "Atelier"—a subject which has often been exploited. Jef Leempoels, a Belgian, is a fine colorist though he insists rather too much. Lebasque has an interesting panneau in which he treats flowers and women with real skill. R. X. Prinet has a well executed portrait which is perhaps the best thing in the Salon. Jacques-Emile Blanche has, of course, considerable ability as a portraitist. Boldini is as usual clever in his portrait of a family. Jacqueline Marval is soft and amiable. Mascart has managed to paint a picture of M. Millerand arriving at Rouen on a destroyer.

Maurice Denis knows how to depict women and children. An artist who is capable of even better work is Zingg, who simplifies his passages. There is plenty of mastery of the medium—what one complains of is that there is nothing that has not been done over and over again. Nothing that represents great individuality. Van Dongen himself is sober. Forain repeats himself. Seyssaud is a promising landscape painter. Louis Legrand shows us the typical Parisienne. The talent of Louis Charlot is robust. His three contributions are welcome. So are those of

what it was to get more than a guinea for drawings which now fetch many hundreds. Cotman's work is always scenic, his command of form is amazing, and just as Turner's brought the attention of the painter to problems of light, so in Cotman's predilection for rectilinear shapes we see him drawing attention to those problems in as emphatic a manner as the modern cubist does today.

There is this difference in Cotman from all the other artists of the Norwich School, that whereas they have their affinity with the painters of Holland he has his with those of France. And if in the synthetic impressions of Turner we see the prophecy of the French impressionist school so in Cotman we may discern that rigid geometric emphasis of design which is so characteristic of modern cubism.

The arrangement at the British Museum of several drawings by Cotman's immediate predecessors helps a great deal in forming a true estimate of the value of this fine painter who receives today the homage and recognition which was denied him in his own time. It is an extraordinary fact that Ruskin in his "Modern Painters" does not mention Cotman once, but the light of recent criticism has added brilliance to a name claiming a high position in the history of art, and brings the echo of Turner's "Why Cotman of course?" in answer to the question: Who shall be honored among the great?

S. K. N.

There is a Japanese section which is extremely interesting. The master of sculpture, Antoine Bourdelle, sends a magnificent figure of Liberty and a bust in his best manner. His head of Sir John Fraser, the author of "The Golden Bough," is admirable. Some of the statuary here is frankly bad and it is better to say nothing about it. Bartholomé in the garden has a marble group intended for the Palais de Justice.

S. H.

NEW YORK SCULPTORS' Gallery Exhibition

NEW YORK, May 6 (Special Correspondence)—In its third exhibition of the season, the Sculptors' Gallery of New York has cut two pies of large proportions, and 24 sculptors and a like number of painters have come forth to grace the feast. A committee of representative sculptors, painters, architects, and art patrons is supporting this venture, and it is their aim to present to the New York public, in a purely non-commercial way, worthy examples of modern art and at no cost to the exhibitor. This is one more opportunity to become familiar with the contemporary work of the New York artists, and in that respect this show is fully justified.

Among the many fine bronzes "Tragic Figures," by Stirling Calder, is remarkable for the intensity of feeling conveyed through emphatic and strongly characterized modeling.

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the whole effect being heightened by the use of gold applied to the hair, a telling note against the rich, dark patina of the bronze. Dufan Peale has also used gold with equal success, but in a powdered all-over effect in his group of two up-springing figures with long, waving hair, the rhythmic lines of their bodies making an unusual and dramatic design. Paul Manship contributes his "Jeunesse," a mother holding a babe on her extended knee, a group which completely exemplifies his extraordinarily skillful technique. Another contribution by Mr. Manship is a portrait of John Barrymore which bears further witness to his talents, and in its searching characterization and delicate grace is a worthy companion piece to his famous bust of John D. Rockefeller.

A fine bronze, "Femme Drapée," by Eli Nadelman, recently seen at the Colony Club show, again shows the modernist successful in realizing new aspects of beauty, this time in a subtle blending of archaic repose with the eager and restless rhythms of today. Leo Friedlander's "Mother and Infant Hercules" is another happy group, the two figures in well-chosen attitudes making a handsome pattern of light and shade. Jo Davidson's head of Ralph Pulitzer is one more example of his abilities as an eminent portraitist of interest.

Among the other sculptors are Paul Bartlett (an equestrian portrait of Lafayette), John Gregory (a crouching, winged figure, "Philomela"), Charles C. Rumsey (two spirited groups of fighting horses), Hunt Diederich (a "Spanish Rider" and a "Satyr"), George G. Barnard (a head of Lincoln, a masklike face cut from the rough-hewn marble block), Grace Johnson (an elephant study of true ponderosity), Leo Lentelli (a well-executed figure study, suggestive of MacMonnies in the treatment of detail), Robert Laurent (two figures carved in alabaster, his halcyons and beautiful medium), James T. Porter, Gertrude V. Whitney, Henry F. Taylor, Malvina Hoffman, Olin Warner, Paul Jeunevein (a lifesize group, "Nymph and Faun," graceful and in classic manner), A. F. Proctor and F. G. Roth, the two latter artists showing fine animal studies.

The paintings seem restrained, playing second fiddle to the sculpture as they do; yet George Bellows' "Approach to the Bridge" (a New York night scene), and Rockwell Kent's painting of a procession of figures by a rocky seacoast command full attention by their dramatic themes and vigorous handling. Ernest Lawson has a painting of slender trees in tender spring leafage, seemingly an early work. Bryson Burroughs shows two pictures, "Venus Anadyomene" and "The Age of Gold," painted in his delicately hued manner and finely drawn; they seem calmly classic beside the realistic and modernist works of Wait Kuhn, Max Weber, and Preston Dickinson. August V. Tack, in his "House of Matthew," and Boardman Robinson, in the "Hands of Moses," have handled their scriptural themes with eloquence.

Portraits by George Luks, decorative paintings by Maurice B. Prendergast, Joseph Stella, and Arthur B. Davies (his titles, "Dance Uplift," "Orchard of Bounties" and "Strewing of Dust," suggest the allegorical subjects of Giovanni Bellini), landscapes by Allen Tucker and Paul Dougherty, water colors and drawings by Gifford Beal, Albert Stern, Charles Sheeler, Barry Faulkner and the two "American Primitive" Fred Kabotie and Awa Taireh, New Mexican Indians (whose quaint drawings of tribal ceremonies have been seen already at the Independent Show) complete the long list.

R. F.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## On the Road to Taravao

THERE is no nobler pleasure in life than that which fills the heart of the wayfarer setting forth with staff and bundle on an unknown road, loving the way for its own sake and not as a means to a destination. He has thrown off the tedium of his ordinary life, left care and ambition behind him and become a part of the macrocosm. The trees, the clouds, the birds, the plants, the towns, the hamlets, the habitations of men; a music runs in his head and his feet beat out the rhythm of it on stone, on gravel, grass or sand. Strangers meet him by the way or at his resting-place like characters in a tale; they will tell him stories of themselves and other people, will be strangely wise on things of which he is ignorant, or illuminatingly ignorant on things of which he is tired of being wise.

These are the things for which I was hungering as I sat in the darkness of the early morning on the stone steps of the Pape Taravao, and a hundredfold more on the road which I was traversing—the road to Taravao.

I have no adventures to relate to you, no surprising discoveries of strange habits and customs among an unknown people. I was not received with enthusiasm by great chiefs; for I was not yet known to them. I was a simple man going to simple folk, seeing something of their daily life. All that I can do is to give a simple and faithful picture of that daily life of the people. It is not even a strange life. It is no longer their own. That was long since shattered by contact with our rough Eastern world. But the shattered pieces still retain some characteristic colour, and I shall be satisfied if, like LaFontaine's pigeon, I can make some of that appear to the reader.

The sun bobbed up as yellow as a Pili orange, the bushes dashed dew, the leaves of the guava danced up and down in the sea breeze.

The road along the shore is the only visible sign of government having done anything in Tahiti. It was made, however, before the French took possession, and they have spent sixty years trying to keep it in repair (every man has to work for a week in the year on the road between the ages of sixteen and sixty, or pay a quarter of twenty-one francs), but, thank heaven, they have proved unequal to the task, and after a few miles of wandering through the rivers and over the hills, along the northern shore it lies down to rest in Papeete; wheels can do no more; civilization with one expiring effort produces a gendarme and then leaves you in nature's charge.

After this the path winds along the shore, now on the flat terrace, now on the hillside; for in many places the hills come right to the island's edge, and there is nothing beyond but a narrow strip of sand and rock; some-

times not even that; merely salt water lapping gently at the bottom of a grey, rocky cliff.

I shall always remember the rich delight, when I was hot with walking, of going up a hollow in the hill, undressing and going down into a tiny rill among the flowering grasses and babbling there beneath a little cascade to the sound of the murmuring water and of a turtle dove cooing in the trees overhead; the rich, youth-bringing air of the morning; the freedom, the safety, the solitude. Then I came down again and sat by the wayside under a pua-tree.

A man came towards me with a sack over his shoulder. I composed a little phrase in my mind:—*E mea mahanahana te mahana.*

He stopped and put down his sack. He had the frankest, friendliest face in the world, with fine straight European features. No, he said; the sun (te mahana) cannot be called cosy (mahanahana). Your flannel shirt (twitching it) is mahanahana, but the sun is hot (vea vea).

We talked. He vouchsafed that he himself was a-Panora, or half Spaniard. He had a long native name, but told me that his name was also Gonzalez. He did not speak a word of anything but Tahitian. This readiness to absorb Europeans into itself seemed to me one of the most remarkable things in Tahiti.

He was going to feed his pigs on coconuts.

The air was fresh and of a finely tempered heat; the sun shone down with a mild benevolence; and out at sea the little white clouds sat tier upon tier, like angels in an amphitheatre watching the comedy of life.

Nature is wilder here than about Papeete. There are no plantations. The slender, silver-stemmed coconuts are rarer, raising their feathery heads only here and there on some flat promontory jutting out to sea. They make a ragged fringe along the shore. . . . The first nuts drifted ashore. It is a sea-water plant that thrives best with the salt about its roots; for the mother coconut, the Eve of palm-trees, came as Danaë came to Seriphos, floating hither in its wooden case, and was tossed ashore by the lapping waves.—George Calderon, in "Tahiti."

## A Lesson in English

Up in the hills of western Connecticut seventy years ago a slender boy was urging upon his parents his great desire for an education. If that could be managed out of the modest resources of the family, he would be content to consider that he had received his inheritance. So the boy, whose name was Cyrus Northrop, went to Yale, where he made the most of his opportunity, and began a useful career as an educator and public speaker, as professor of English literature at Yale for twenty years and latterly as the president of the University of Minnesota.

President Hadley, of Yale, in his eulogy of President Taft at a Yale dinner some years ago, laid stress upon the clean-cut, straightforward English employed by Mr. Taft in his campaign speeches, and especially in his first message to Congress.

Naturally, he gave Mr. Taft's Alma Mater full credit for this good style, and for the Yale spirit of the President, while also emphasizing Professor Northrop's striking influence. President Hadley said:

"Now, what did the President of today, the Taft of thirty years ago, learn at Yale that helped him?"

"In the first place, he learned to measure himself with his fellows; to see what he could do and what they could do, and to judge which kinds of things were best worth doing. This essentially democratic aspect of college life, not peculiar to Yale, but shared by most of the colleges of the country, has been so often emphasized that we need say no more about it."

"In the second place, he learned to avoid nonsense. The Yale of Loomis and Richards and Parkard was not one that encouraged unadvised verbosity. The best advertisement that the department of English composition at Yale ever had was the first message sent to Congress by President Taft. If I look back thirty or thirty-five years, I seem to see the placid figure of young Taft reading a twenty-page composition to the class, equally placid figure of Professor Cyrus Northrop, reading is done; the comment begins. 'Was there anything in the first nineteen pages that was not either expressed or implied in the twentieth?' 'No, Sir.' Then leave out the first nineteen and begin with the twentieth. He learned his lesson, and the country rings with applause for the man who says what he has to say—neither begins before he is ready nor keeps on after he has finished."

We well remember a conversation with this veteran teacher of English, some years ago when he gave a certain learned address. Others had had their speeches typewritten, but the only way to report Professor Northrop correctly was by shorthand. Moreover, the English was classic, the logic was clear, the illustrations were in keeping, and the unity of the speech was such as to make it an admirable bit of oratory, notwithstanding that the speaker had trusted wholly to the inspiration of the time and the place. He remarked that he had prepared the matter logically and arranged it in brief notes. Otherwise it was a spontaneous utterance.

"How did you train yourself for this kind of speaking?" he was asked. "It is very simple," Professor Northrop replied. "In the first place, I've always read good books—biography, speeches, history, poetry, general literature. But this is not all. I have never attempted to speak or to write unless I have something worth while to say—and then I say it in a direct manner without unnecessary verbiage. In much the same way as if I were having a talk with a friend. Naturally, as I become warmed up, classic allusion, metaphor or illustration follows from the storehouse of memory. I have always favored simplicity of ut-



Le Petit Berger, by Corot

terance as in life. 'Plain living and high thinking'—you know the rest," and President Northrop's eye twinkled.

While these were not the exact words of the great Yale teacher, it is sufficiently accurate in spirit to serve the purpose of showing how any young man by persistence can train himself to finished and spontaneous public-speaking.

## After the Rain

The rain was over, the brilliant air made every little blade of grass appear vivid and startling—everything was there.

With sharpened outlines, eloquently clear. As though one saw it in a crystal sphere. . . .

And over all the morning-mind earth There seemed to spread a sharp and kindling mirth. Piercing the stubborn stones until I saw The road face heaven without shame or awe. The ant confronts the stars, and every weed Grow proud as though it bore a royal seed.

—Louis Untermeyer.

## Museums in Manorial Mansions

Many of the nobles of Spain of the present day have fallen heir to the palaces of their ancestors which are veritable museums of antique art. They contain innumerable riches, centuries of many of the most celebrated Spanish painters of the seventeenth century as well as of other famous masters, priceless tapestries, sculptures, jewels, and historic documents.

One of these palaces, and perhaps the most sumptuous of all, which is furnished in the most extravagant elegance, is of the illustrious grandee, Sr. Marqués de Cerralbo, and is found in the Calle Ventura Rodríguez y Ferraz, Madrid. There are few museums which contain such vast and varied treasures of genuine artistic merit as this mansion.

The Marquess is passionately fond of archaeological relics and of all manifestations of antique art, never ceasing his search for valuable objects for his famous collection whether traveling in foreign lands or in his own country.

He is the owner of numerous paintings of masters such as Greco, Rivera, Tiziano, Van Dyck, Rafael, Velásquez, Goya, Murillo, and of all the masters who have made the art glorious. Among these there are three which are found in one of the many sumptuous salons and which are of extraordinary merit, considered by connoisseurs to be superior to all the others. The first one, "The Descent of the Cross," by Greco, the second, a portrait by Tiziano, of the first Duchess of Alba, who afterward became the Queen of Naples, related by marriage to the ancient branch of the Cerralbos, and the third one, also a portrait, painted and signed by Van Dyck.

If a thought comes quick of doing A kindness to a friend Do it that very moment! Don't put it off—don't wait. What's the use of doing a kindness If you do it a day too late? —Charles Kingsley.

HE is an eagle; I am only a skylark; I send forth little songs in my gray clouds."

That was Corot's picturesque way of describing himself as contrasted with Delacroix, for whom he had a profound admiration. And whatever one may think of the simile used for Delacroix, one must admit the aptness of that he used for himself. For Corot was essentially a lyric painter and his "little songs" sprang from the "clear, keen joyance" of a calmly happy life into which "shadow of annoyance" seems hardly ever to have come.

In his youth he had been apprenticed to a draper, but he spent his spare moments under the counter in the shop in the Rue Richelieu in Paris sketching. When he begged his father to allow him to become an artist—for that was a generation of more dutiful sons than we now know—that worthy milliner tried to lure him from so futile a career by promises of setting him up in business for himself so that he would surely make a fortune, and by the threat of giving him a beggarly 1500 francs to live on if he did choose to be an artist. To all of which Corot replied joyously that 1500 francs was more than enough for him, and he was right; for he was able to go to Rome to study, and never was obliged to do hack work, as Millet and scores of other artists have done. Worse, Corot, perhaps, have been greater had he fought as they did for his art?

Does a fierce struggle for the necessities of living help or hinder an artist? It is an old controversial question, and from the evidence which history has to offer—and most of us can add to this from our own experience—the things for which we have to work hardest mean the most. Millet's art was something he had to fight for so desperately that it came to have for him a peculiarly individual quality—it was his own in a very special sense, something independent, self-reliant. Corot who had never had to assert his own personality against all the world in order to live was less a rebel than Millet and more willing to compromise. Hence his romantic landscapes are peopled with the classical nymphs and dryads such as the older men were painting while Millet sturdily followed his natural bent and horrified his contemporaries by stooping to paint peasants and laborers.

Even those whose eyes are trained to the high key of the modern colorists cannot quite resist the magic beauty of gray dawn and late twilight, of dew-drenched lawns and willow shadowed streams. Corot chose his own description well.

## American Indian Water-Colors

"Some years ago Dr. Hewitt, through his interest in the pottery of the San Ildefonso Pueblo, met Ta-e, the first of these Indian water-colorists. Ta-e had got hold of some water-colors and paper, and he conceived the idea of putting down the characters and costumes of the dances of his people. In his spare time he made single figures from the dances. When these pictures of Ta-e came to the notice of Dr. Hewitt, he was struck by their simplicity and earnestness.

He saw immediately that here was something to be encouraged, the spontaneous beginning of a new art among the Indians. One of Ta-e's first followers was Awa Tsireh. The group of water-color artists now includes Awa Tsireh, Fred Kabotie, Velino Shije and Tonita Pean, the last a girl."

Their pictures record the emotional quality, the very feel and color and movement of the astounding Pueblo ceremonies. But more than that, these water-colors are works of art in themselves, valid for all time, even if they were records only of the creative imagination of the artist who conceived them. In them one feels the solemnity of great quiet places, the delicate embroidery of clouds against the endless heights of the desert air, the sun-father gleaming upon the yellow sands, and the mesa rising suddenly out of the arid expanse, much the same as the figures in these drawings materializing in all their rich and vibrant life out of the sheer blank whiteness of space.

In the "Hopli Mask Dance" Fred Kabotie has achieved a fine rhythmic balance of figures. In the bending of the forms in columns there is a sort of mass modeling that is very beautiful. Here is rhythm and action and a vivid sense of life, not too realistically rendered. Kabotie has a feeling for bulk very near—one might almost say perilously near—to that of his white brother, but he knows how to keep it in check. The "Frustration Ceremony" has sensitive earnestness in the execution of the rows of strange masked figures bending and projecting toward us on the right and on the left of the composition.

Awa Tsireh keeps to the formalism of the Indian in his figure drawing. His "Women's Wheel Dance" shows a remarkable manipulation of the backs of the heads against the gorgeous close-knit orchestration of color in the costumes. In the "Green Corn Ceremony" the yellow painted bodies strike in warm relief against the black skirts and hair. Awa Tsireh resists the sensations of bulk and consistently preserves the flatness of the Indian method.

"These water-colors are an instinctive expression of the Indian's esthetic life in a new dimension, the dimension of the European's art medium. These Pueblo Indians have made this medium their own, a part of their esthetic and religious life. . . . The ability of any race to create an art as great as its originality and its simple power as is this Indian water-color art is proof sufficient that it is far from its period of artistic senescence. These Pueblo Indian boys are the pioneers of a new race of American primitives.—E. H. Cahill, in The International Studio.

## Love

Halts by me that footfall: Is my gloom, after all, Shade of His hand, outstretched caressing? "Ah! fondest, blindest, weakest, I am He whom thou seekest! Thou dravest love from those, who dravest Me." —Francis Thompson.

## "Search the Scriptures"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE need for mankind to be lifted above the material sense of self-hood into the spiritual understanding of God, the true universe, and man is increasingly recognized on all sides. That life in essence is spiritual, not of necessity originating in or dependent upon matter, and continuing beyond the human experience, is now being more generally accepted. It is also being recognized that with wider and more intelligent reading of the Scriptures, the great truths contained in their sacred pages may be revealed, and put to practical use in the lives of men. The Scriptures themselves contain admonitions, even stern commands, to study the word of God, asserting that thereby the facts about God and man's relation to Him are disclosed, and the way to salvation—eternal life—is made clear.

In the study of the familiar story of Dives and Lazarus, related in the gospel of Luke, usually thought is centered upon that phase of the parable which deals with the relative positions in which these two found themselves after having passed through the experience termed death, thus obscuring an important attendant teaching. When the rich man, pleading for mercy and respite from his torments, was assured by Abraham that by no means could he gain the exalted state in which he and Lazarus were, the rich man asked that a warning against the fate that had befallen him be sent to the five brothers he had left behind. It is recorded that Abraham replied to this request, "They have Moses and the prophets; let them hear them." To this the rich man replied, "If one went unto them from the dead, they will repent." But Abraham, insistent upon the importance of the Scriptural record, declared, "If they hear not Moses and the prophets [that is, the Scriptures], neither will they be persuaded, though one rose from the dead."

Here and elsewhere Christ Jesus emphasized the great importance both of the study of the Scriptures and the adoption of their teachings, which disclose divine law and its method, in order to escape the results of wrong thinking and living. Again, in the gospel of John, he repeated the admonition with even greater emphasis, commanding, "Search the scriptures; for . . . they are they which testify of me." Read in connection with his assertion as to eternal life and the means whereby it is gained, the great importance of these sayings is seen. Likewise, Isaiah admonished the Jews, "Seek ye out of the book of the Lord, and read: no one of these shall fail," thus voicing his deep conviction of the fulfillment of the prophecies contained in the prophet's words.

No small part of the present revival of interest in the Scriptures has resulted from the study of Christian Science, which unfolds their spiritual meaning. Moreover, Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, declared that the Bible was the source of her inspiration. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 110) she states: "In following these leadings of scientific revelation, the Bible was my only textbook. The Scriptures were illumined; reason and revelation were reconciled, and afterwards the truth of Christian Science was demonstrated." Again, the first religious tenet of Christian Science reads (ibid., p. 497): "As adherents of Truth, we take the inspired Word of the Bible as our sufficient guide to eternal life." Through her highly spiritualized thought, the redeeming and regenerating truth contained in the Holy Scriptures was revealed, which not only heals sickness but destroys sin by overcoming its procuring mental causes. The redemp-

tive truths of the Bible, preached and practiced most effectively by the Galilean Prophet, were lost to mankind with the obscuration of spiritual vision. The spirit of the Scriptures came to be obscured by the letter; but, through the discovery of Christian Science, they again stand revealed in their true import, and are becoming increasingly recognized and utilized in solving humanity's problems of every type, however difficult they may seem,—even those commonly regarded as impossible of solution.

The proofs that Christian Science, based upon the Bible teachings, is true are seen in the results of its practice. One result of this renaissance of early Christianity has been to turn again the eyes of mankind to the Bible. To its earnest students, equipped with the "Key," the textbook of Christian Science, the spiritual truths are revealed and again applied with great profit, even with joy unspeakable. The process of correcting and regenerating the thinking of these students is going on in a marked degree, the results being manifested in higher ideals, cleaner living, enhanced usefulness, and a quickened sense of charity and love for their fellow-men.

But, it may be inquired, has Christian Science brought anything new into the world? It is correctly answered that the Truth which Christian Science is unfolding is, indeed, the "Ancient of days" again revealed and made practical through the rediscovery of divine law, and its method and practice. The blind eyes, opened by spiritual understanding, are gaining the larger vision, which includes within its range the facts of spiritual being. With this new revelation of eternal Truth there is manifest greater respect—yes, reverence—for the Bible, as its treasures are disclosed. Mrs. Eddy has found in the Bible the way of Life, the truth of God and man; and she expressed in no uncertain terms her veneration for the Scriptures. On page 547 of Science and Health she states: "The Scriptures are very sacred. Our aim must be to have them understood spiritually, for only by this understanding can truth be gained; and, further, 'It is this spiritual perception of Scripture, which lifts humanity out of disease and death and inspires faith.' As Christian Scientists, through the study of the Bible, gain some degree of understanding of the blessings in store for the children of God, they may well exclaim with Jeremiah of old, 'O earth, earth, earth, hear the word of the Lord;' that is, 'Search the Scriptures.'

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 15, 1922

## EDITORIALS

"THE world can never be set right unless America does her part," said President Harding, in an address last Saturday. There comes now an opportunity for America to do her part. What is to be the answer of the Administration, for which presumably the President spoke when he uttered the foregoing axiom? Whether we look upon the proposed sequel at The Hague to the now moribund Genoa Conference as a mere effort to camouflage the

### The United States and The Hague

failure of that gathering, to save Lloyd George from the burden of its complete collapse, or not, the fact remains that it is a renewal of the effort to restore conditions of friendliness and co-operation among the nations of Europe.

Seemingly at this moment the only governments disinclined to co-operate in this effort are the Bolshevik Government of Russia and the Republican Government of the United States of America.

This seems to be a curious and an indefensible partnership for that Nation to be placed in, which is best equipped to aid in the restoration of normal conditions in Europe, and which, beyond question, is more than any other nation free from any sympathy with the Communist ideas of Lenin and his associates.

It would have been better for the world—and being better for the world it would have been better for the United States—had that Nation been represented at Genoa. The assertion made by some spokesmen for the Administration that the collapse of the Genoa negotiations affords a proof of the wisdom of the United States in holding aloof is wholly without reasonable basis. Had the United States not held aloof, there would have been no collapse, and the conditions in Europe, which are reflected in commercial, industrial, and agricultural depression in America, would have been set on the highway to correction.

There comes now an opportunity to continue the work of Genoa, and once again the United States is put in the position of being the one factor by which the problem can be successfully worked out. If the purpose of isolation shall remain dominant at Washington, there is as little prospect of success at The Hague as there has been in Italy. Moreover, to a very great extent, the acceptance of Lloyd George's plan for a ten-year truce in Europe will depend upon the response of the United States to the appeal made to it by the sorely harassed nations of the world. Should the American Government join with the others in giving co-operative consideration to the Russian problem, and add its power to the demand of the British Premier that there be no appeal to arms at least pending the conclusion of that investigation, another outbreak of war in Europe would unquestionably be averted.

Doubtless the American people, far removed geographically from the conflicts of Europe and not intimately concerned intellectually with the problems menacing the peace of that land, are inclined to think that rumors of renewed war are baseless. Unhappily this is not the fact. It is entirely within the possibilities that within ninety days the apprehensions of France as to the future power of Germany, and the disappointment of the French over the non-payment of German reparations, may lead to a movement of troops, which would bring not only France and Germany into collision, but Russia as well. For the United States to say that such an outcome is no concern of its people or its government is puerile. It is a threat, an impending menace, which justifies every endeavor on the part of every civilized nation, on the part of the American people more than all, to sacrifice political dogmas and traditional prejudices in behalf of peace, humanity, and the plain duty of a Christian people.

Looking back upon the diplomatic situation preceding the Great War, in 1914, there are few competent observers who will question that more frankness on the part of Great Britain and an expression of determination on the part of the United States would have averted that conflict. The new menace to the peace of Europe may not be so great. The nations are too exhausted for another such colossal conflict. Nevertheless, there is a very present threat, and the United States will gravely err if it feels that, should that menace be fulfilled, it can escape the consequences now, any more than it did in 1914.

MEETING today in the city of Washington for the purpose of seeking a satisfactory solution of the Tacna-Arica problem, the accredited commissions of Chile and Peru in reality are entering on a task that bears on the harmonious relations of all the Latin-American republics. The position of Bolivia obviously is of major importance in whatever deliberations are to ensue, but for certain reasons both Chile and Peru considered it unwise to have Bolivian representatives present during the conferences. As the meeting progresses, however, this part of the program may be subjected to changes, since no settlement of the long-standing dispute would seem possible without Bolivian diplomatic co-operation. On the score of diplomacy, the United States won the initial victory in being able to bring the disputants together on neutral soil, and President Harding's invitation was seized upon with alacrity by both the Chilean and Peruvian governments. The good offices of the United States are available at any time the conferees may become deadlocked. The Administration will exert itself to the utmost that the conference accomplish the desired results.

Before the War of 1879 Bolivia reached out to the

Pacific through what was then known as the Province of Atacama. The territory of Peru extended down to the northern boundary of Atacama, and included the provinces that are now known as Tarapaca and Tacna and Arica. Arica has always been the natural outlet for Bolivia, even when prior to the war that country possessed its own coast line with the four important ports of Antofagasta, Mejillones, Cobija and Tocopilla. And Arica, as is known, was a part of Peru.

Regarding the plebiscite, which was to settle the ownership of Tacna and Arica, this is hardly the place to discuss in detail the issue which is now to come before the conference. It is entirely proper, however, to make mention of the fact that in a treaty signed between Bolivia and Chile, in 1895, Chile agreed that in the event she should acquire the provinces of Tacna and Arica through the plebiscite, this territory would be ceded to Bolivia, and if a contrary result ensued from the plebiscite, Bolivia would be given a port further south. However, the Chilean Congress failed to ratify this treaty.

The leading South American republics have long viewed the relations between Chile and Peru with no slight anxiety. Only by the most delicate handling of the Tacna-Arica question have open hostilities between the two nations been prevented on more than one occasion when feeling in either country ran high. The success of the Washington Conference for the Limitation of Armaments, however, inspired the belief in diplomatic circles that where the world problem was so well disposed of at the Nation's capital this second conference for the adjustment of a Pan-American issue would be no less adequately conducted on the part of Latin-American republics anxious to establish harmonious relations throughout the Western Hemisphere.

THE protest against the institution called imperialism is a part of the political and moral lexicon of our time, especially since the war to end imperialism. Yet there are certain biological and economic facts that greatly complicate the problem of eliminating imperialism—or the system of penetration that bears that name for the lack of a better. The cases in point are as numerous as the backward countries on the face of the globe. The problem may

### The Problem of the Tropics

best be envisaged by placing the densely populated areas of the earth side by side with those where men have elbow room to spare—territory enough to support a hundred times the population which they do support. This spare territory—what the Marquess of Salisbury used to call the "waste lands of civilization"—is mostly in the tropics, or verges on the tropics. In its essentials, therefore, the problem of imperialism is the problem of the tropics.

For instance, in Mexico, to name only one of the many Latin-American states in which a similar condition prevails, the average population is five persons or less to the square mile. These countries are inhabited, for the most part, by peoples for whom the problem of production by utilization of the soil reduces itself to the simple terms of producing only as much as may be necessary for their own modest sustenance. Production on such a scale, however, is incompatible with sound economics. The individual who produces only enough to sustain himself cannot be regarded as a useful, or even adequate, member of that vast army of industry that keeps the world going and contributes to the development of civilization.

What is true of the America in its southern latitudes is even truer of the great continent of Africa. In Africa, primitive peoples have occupied since time immemorial vast spaces of land that have contributed little or nothing to the upkeep of the rest of the world. By contrast, we have in France a population of 178 to the square mile; in England and Wales, 618 to the square mile; in the Brabant section of Belgium, 1158 to the square mile, and in Luxembourg, in the same state, 135 to the square mile. It was natural that some of these teeming populations should have reached out for the vast thinly settled areas of the African tropics for productive purposes. It is safe to assume that this natural movement, based upon the theory that "Nature abhors a vacuum," would have extended to Latin-America, had it not been for the barrier created by the doctrine enunciated by President Monroe and bearing his name. As it is, the overcrowded countries of Europe have contributed considerable numbers to the populations of the countries on the west side of the Atlantic, including conspicuously the United States.

Added to the physical aspect of this current of population from the thickly settled to the sparsely populated parts of the globe, is a moral aspect. That moral aspect is to be seen in the attitude of the tropic populations—especially the aboriginal tropic populations—toward labor. There is something in the atmosphere of tropic latitudes that almost irresistibly inhibits effort nowhere approaching in intensity the labor that every European performs as a matter of course. This tendency toward "taking it easy" affects even Europeans transplanted to the tropics. Under the pressure of this irresistible tendency, the native of the tropics makes a contribution to the world's store of products that is out of all keeping with the territory of which he disposes.

Hence the temptation of the "white man"—the man of the temperate or northern zones—to put himself in a position where he can make these fallow resources productive by utilizing the labor ready to hand in the tropics. This exploitation of idle, or semi-idle, labor to enhance the productivity of large unproductive areas is at the bottom of the political doctrine to which the name of imperialism has been given.

The exploitation of a weaker people by a stronger is repugnant to the modern sense of justice, of fairness, and of the happiness of what might be called subject peoples. But, on the other hand, there stands the challenging fact that these "subject peoples," if left to themselves, would occupy vast areas of land without anything approaching an adequate contribution to the purposes of civilization. It is well to think of the rights of inferior peoples,

menaced by superior peoples in the universal process of the intensification of production and a utilization of the earth's resources approaching the maximum. But what about the moral culpability of "inferior peoples" who fail to contribute an adequate share of the resources of the lands which they inhabit?

That question expresses the crux of the problem of imperialism. It reduces to simple and illuminating terms the difficulty of ridding the world of all imperialism.

THE "Who's afraid?" in politics, the assumed attitude of the office seeker who heretofore has been willing to

take almost any chance which promised to assure his election, seems to have yielded to the somewhat more conservative policy of "safety first." It is not impossible that, despite contrary indications, the rank and file of the army of politicians in the United States learned a valuable and lasting lesson from the experiences of Mr. Newberry of Michigan. The escape of that gentleman from conviction in the courts and from being declared unqualified to sit in the Senate because of the proved expenditures of large sums, said to have been supplied by his friends, to assure his nomination and election, seems to have served a dual though an unrelated purpose. The technicality of the law which permitted his release after he had been convicted by a trial court has revealed the apparent constitutional weakness of the Corrupt Practices Act as it is now written, yet it has, apparently, so greatly impressed potential candidates with the possibility that at the next test the knot might fail to slip, that none seem willing to offer themselves as subjects for another experiment.

And so the somewhat ambiguous situation has arisen in which the "called" and the "receptive" who plan to wage campaigns for nomination and election to seats in the Senate and House, though assured by the Attorney-General of the United States that the law applying to their expenditures as candidates is absolutely innocuous, having circumstantially been so declared by the highest court of the land, have been advised by what they seem to regard as wiser and more friendly counsels to conduct themselves exactly as though the decision of the court had declared the law effective and binding. The advice which seems to have been accepted is offered by the Republican Congressional Committee, and is directed primarily to those who plan to offer themselves as candidates for seats in the House. But there are indications that senatorial candidates, particularly in those states where local laws attempt to protect the primaries from fraudulent practices, will also heed the warning.

The decision in the Newberry case was entirely too close for the comfort of adventuresome politicians. The conclusion reached in that case turned on one vote, and that one vote was barely decisive on the main question raised. The personnel of the court is subject to change at any time, precedent established might not be regarded as absolutely binding, and it is altogether probable that in a close test the result would be a decision to the effect that the act does in fact apply to the nomination and election of representatives.

Public opinion has never approved the decision in the Newberry case, no matter how strongly it may be insisted that the tendency and desire of the American people is to sustain the courts in their decisions. Certainly the people will not indorse or approve the open and flagrant violation, by any one, of what is generally regarded as the clear intent of the act in question. Until Congress, by special enactment, makes the reasonable provision of the law apply unquestionably to the nomination and election of senators, the voters of the United States will be inclined to hold aspirants to as strict an account, morally and ethically, as they have sought to hold them legally. The public also has its own ideas as to "safety first" in politics.

SIR MARTIN CONWAY has distinguished himself as an art critic, an artist, an antiquary, and a mountain climber in nearly every part of the world. He is the last person to be called ignorant, yet he told the House of Commons the other day that his education had begun at the wrong end. "It would have been better for me personally," he said, "if I had learned to plane a deal board earlier, and taken mathematics a little later. It would be an advantage if vulgar fractions were learned by the sawing of boards into halves and quarters." Huxley, one remembers, was of the same opinion when he complained that a child was taught that the earth was an oblate spheroid circling round the sun, and nothing of the gravel-pit next door. Conway is and Huxley was right, and yet Wackford Squeers is handed down to obloquy because after his pupil had spelt "horse" he was sent to curry the master's steed.

THE exhibition recently opened in the print room of the New York Public Library has a value apart from the beauty of the prints exhibited.

The series is of so great distinction that the critic must regret occasional carelessness in its arrangement. But an additional interest is in the fact that the Whistlers should have been chosen for the print room's summer exhibition. Now, as a rule, in New York and most other big American cities, the most important art exhibitions are reserved for the winter, when everybody is supposed to be in town or to come to town. As a result, so many exhibitions are held at the same time that it is next to impossible to see any one of them thoroughly. Moreover, some millions remain behind when the few hurry away to discover art on the other side of the Atlantic, and among the millions are students and lovers of art who, at this season, have more leisure for study and for that pleasant lingering in galleries which brings one into closer familiarity and sympathy with the artist's work.

For these people small provision is made. The dealer

### Safety First in Politics

must be a marvel of philanthropy who would display his special treasures in the summer time, though it might pay him at least to try the experiment. After all, there is no reason why love of art should be put away with the furs, or galleries shut when the blinds are put up on the private house for the summer. Artists in Europe know better, and they organize big international art exhibitions, here and there, during the months when the traveler is abroad in the land. But in America artists have not as yet reached this point of intelligent enterprise, except when a world's fair is an attraction. If it were not for national or municipal museums and libraries, art would quietly disappear during the period of daylight saving.

These being the conditions, the New York Public Library has done well, not only to arrange an exhibition, but to make it one of the best exhibitions it is within the print room's power to make. The summer brings to New York many Americans from towns where there are no Whistlers, and this may be their one opportunity to see the prints of an artist of whom they have heard so much. Technical training is the first essential for the student, no doubt, but it will prove of small avail if the chance is not also given him to study the great masters. Sketching with little summer colonies of artists may be delightful; traveling classes in Italy or France or Holland, with all the details of travel made easy, have their charm. But the student who is in earnest will get every bit as much good, or more, from peaceful hours alone among the Whistlers in the print room. Public museums and libraries can do more for art education in America than all the Utopian schemes for a multitude of scholarships and huge universities of art equipped with everything save an efficient staff.

## Editorial Notes

THE interdependence of individuals, and consequently of nations, is thoroughly recognized except by some apostles of "isolation," who have recently had too much power of various kinds for the world's good. That this interdependence is a universal characteristic running through nature as well as the affairs of men, is interestingly illustrated in the region about Yakima, Wash. There a plague of field mice has overrun clover and alfalfa lands, and on investigation it was discovered the mice come out late in the day and catch honey-laden bees and eat them. Further research has disclosed the scarcity of owls, hawks, and other mice-loving birds. Unless the destruction of the bees can be prevented, the crop of clover and alfalfa is endangered, for a perfect pollination can only result from contact with bees. A Yakima dairy has decided to teach kittens to hunt in the fields, and, after advertising for them, has several dozen for the work. The "ad" itself strikingly discloses interdependence of nature: "Wanted—Cats to eat the mice that eat the bees that pollinate the clover that feeds the cows that produce the highly-prized milk on the dairy ranch south of here."

THE House of Commons has just received a gift of twofold interest from one of its members. Sir Leicester Harmsworth has presented it with copies of letters the originals of which, now in the British Museum, are believed to have been discovered in 1754 during the demolition of a house, within a wall which was nine feet thick, in Palace Yard, Westminster. Written by Cromwell, Fairfax, and Leighton to Speaker Lenthall in 1645, after the victory at Naseby, which virtually brought the first civil war to a close, their historic interest is great, but the fact that they were transcribed in Horace Walpole's handwriting adds not a little to their value. "Honest men served you faithfully in this action," comments Cromwell. And again: "I wish this action may begett thankfulness and humility in all that are concerned in it." The letters are to be framed and placed under the portrait of Speaker Lenthall in the Speaker's residence at Westminster.

A YOUNG German journalist, who because of his vagaries was placed under observation, resolved on his release to go into "high politics." He went. With great care and an abundance of detail he forged documents that he hoped would create tension or a rupture between Germany and the Entente Allies. When arrested for this, he told the police that he was not moved by a hope of gain, but by an ambition to play a rôle in the sphere of politics. He rejoiced in feeling that he was not a nonentity, but that through his doings the powers were likely to be drawn into conflict. He felt himself, in his own words, "the real director of Germany's policy." His story sounds as if he were trying to imitate some "high" politicians and statesmen who have not yet been "under observation" or arrested.

IT is not a surprise to learn that Herbert C. Hoover, who is at present Secretary of Commerce of the United States, was presented with the honorary citizenship of Warsaw during the course of the city's recent celebrations, as an acknowledgment of his services in saving many Polish children by his relief activities. When the work that has been done by Mr. Hoover is viewed, even with the eyes of America, it is truly remarkable. But what must it seem to the recipients of his kindly ministries? It is no wonder that they wish to show him their appreciation in the very best way they can, and there is no doubt that Mr. Hoover does fully appreciate the sentiment underlying their recognition.

A NOTABLE decision was reached the other day when the Council of the League of Nations threw open the Court of International Justice to the whole world, ruling that Russia, Germany, Turkey, Hungary and Mexico, the only countries which heretofore had been excluded from its benefits, could bring cases before the court. The only condition imposed was that the nations in question agree to accept the decisions of the court and not to declare war over the disputes in question. Little by little the world is coming to recognize something beyond the limits of personal aggrandizement, and the nations, one by one, are learning to accept some of the privileges associated with being "my brother's keeper."

### Chile and Peru in Conference

### Art Galleries and the Public